PUBLISHED BY

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Fillmore's Antecedents-Know-

Nothing Appeals to Whigs. The Know-Nothing advocates continually repeat the insidious appeal, first addressed to the Whigs by the Hon. Garrett Davis, to vote for Fillmore on the ground of his antecedents, alleging the excellence of his administration when President. Mr. Fillmore was then a Whig sident, who had be n elected as a Whig, by hig voters, and his administration, backed, up held and maintained by such Whigs as Clay and Webster, was conducted on Whig principles. But he has since descried his Whig friends, abandoned the Whig party, and joined a new party, distinctly differing in name, principles actices, organization and objects, from the Whig party. He has joined a new party, secret n organization, clandestine in its oper tions, and avowing principles utterly repugnant to the ervatism of Whig principles. He has join-

d a party whose distinctive principles wage itical war a ainst classes of men on account their birth and faith-a war of race and -a war stimulat d by bigotry and sh d. The adoption of the rinciples at such party is in itself necessarily a renunciation of Whig principles. For Whig principles seek only to give a practical and beneficient operation of the Constitution as it is; but Know-Nothing rinciples seek to overthrow the est blished ovisious of our government which makes i the asylum for the oppressed, and wins for i ore true glory than even the republicanism of the system. It is against Whig conservatism olutionize the constitutional policy usl subversion of the fundamental doctrines good one, have been silly enough to sa that Know-Nothing principles are Whig principles expanded Not so They are antagonastic in spirit, in design and in effect, to Whig principles. As well might a Stotch Presbyterian, who had joined the Roman Catholic Church, assert that he was still a Presbyterian, as a Knowothing claim to be a Whi - In either case, he renegade a lopts principles utserly repugant to the principles of his tormer associates; and thus, by necessary implication, renounces invocation is a mixture of impudence and insan-

termine this question. The Know-Nothing

National Council have settled it beyond all dispute; and settled it both conclusively and offenevely to the Whige, showing that Whig readiation of them and their repudiation o Whiggers are mutual. They have as expressly need the Whig party and as fiercely desounced and slandered the Whig party as they we the Democrat c party; and if Mr l'illmore er was an earnest Whig, he is more offensive story organization than if he had been always an open and consistent oppo..ent. The XIIth section of the Know-Nothing Platform, the first declaration of principles submitted to the scrutiny of the nation, affirmed that the Americall themselves) had risen upon the ruins of both tue Whis and Democratic parties- hat the American party was not to be held responsible agitation of the slavery question elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and b-ought onr institutions nto peril, it had become the imperative duty of he American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpoluity to form the Whig party (as well as the I)-mocratparty) denounced in unqualified terms as guilty of obnoxious acts, of violated pled res, and of such transcendant and mischievous demagoguery on the slavery question, as to bring the nto peril ' And here we find also the American the two! Here we find it boasting of standing with its foot on the neck of the Whig as well as the Democratic party, revelling in the "ruin" uself had fancifully wrought on both. And yet now, when they want Whig rotes, some of them coolly claim to be Whigs and beseech the latter to complete their own ruin by licking the foot set upon their own necks! The insolence of uch an appeal almost surpasses all conception

But suppose Whigs were green enough to trust to Mr Fillmore's antecedants-suppor hey could so stultify themselves as to support him on his past principles without regard to his resent principles-suppose his desertion of his ld party had not weakened the confidence of the Whigs in his firmness of principle and his perhonesty-even supposing all that, if what are they to do with the antecedents of his associate on the ticket, Andrew Jackson Donelson? Answer us that! For if we vote for what are his antecedents! Democratic all over and Donelson was not only a Democrat all his life, raised in the political household of Old Hickory, but most unsparingly and persistently to be appealed to vote for Fillmore because he was once a Whig, what are they to do with Fillmore's follow on the ticket, who was once a Democrat, peculiarly hostile to Fillmore's adnistration, and adheres to his Democratic rinciples still! Answer that. If Whigs ought o vote for Fillmore, once a Whig, as against ma And what claims can be asserted in behalf f Donelson to the favor of Whigs, that do not an exposition of that individual's sttempts to se seert themselves with far greater force in behalf of Buchanan and Breckinridge? We say

Vice President is lower than that of President In a contingency contemplated by the Constitu case most disastrously to the Whigs, and in the other most luckily for Filmore, the second of the Whigs on this very point, they ought nost carefully to look to the character of any

But it is superfluous to argue this point furth The appeal to Whigs to vote for Fillmore on the ground of his having once belonged to a party he has since renounced is a piece of tran ndant modesty-over the left. Mr. Fillmore. if he ever really was, is not now a Whig. His party, in its very platform, denounced the Whig party more unsparingly and more unjustly than ever the Democratic party denounced it. And it is a most extraordinary fact-but in keeping.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, appeal to Whigs to vote for Fillmore—that the nunciation of the Whig party in the Xllth section of the Know-Nothing platform, found the Whig party in the very posture in which it was the chief glory of Fillmore's administration that Clsy and the party lorced him to place it! It is too much to ask Whigs to set the seal of infamy on their own brows, by voting for the man who is at the head of that party which through its platform has hurled this transcen NO PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY BE dant slauder against the Whig party! Magna nimity is a noble virtue; but to forgive that emoraeless and perfidious slander, would be

he basest meanness! Donelson, Bartlett, Pilcher, Hewett, el to nne genus, are the men Whigs of Ken'ucky are invited to place in power, in order that they nay continue their boast of rising on the ruins of the very party to which they address this usolent appeal for votes. Yes, these magnates of the Know-Nothing party, caught up out of the Democratic party, may well be anxious to ontinne the vainglorious boast of rising on Whig ruins, if Whigs are grovelling enough to lift them to power overtheir own fall. And Mr. Filimore, too, may well desire the sweet voices of the Whigs now, after having kicked down the ladder by which he climbed to power and stung the hands that elevated him from obseurity to distinction. It is exceeding modest in nim, after subscribing that X11th section, to ask the Whigs to absolve him from the guilt of his treachery and slander towards the Whigs, and cover themselves all over with the mantle of in only that allaches to l.im and all pretending Whigs who were his co-endorsers in uttering hat stupendous and unforgivable calumny!

If Whigs desire to indulge the luxury of rewarding ingratitude-if they wish to establish precedent for paying a premium on treacheryif they long to lick the foot that kicks themthey have an opportunity of doing so by voting for Fillmore !

But for ourselves, we prefer open opper to treacherous friends. We prefer Buchanan and Breckinridge before Fillmore and Donelson If mere rancor against Democracy were enough determine our choice, there is enough of it in the Know-Nothing ticket to turn us away from that. We have, however, given our reasons at large for preferring Buchanan and Breckin. ridge. Those reasons, we are proud to see, sre attracting the consideration of the people throughout the Union, if we may judge from the extensive circulation given them through the press of the several States They are reasons which will stand the scrutiny of talents and of time. It is best for the country and best for the future interests of the Whig party, that Whigs now support Buchanan and Breckinridge rather than Fillmore and Donelson. There is no other way to defeat Fremont and clear the obstructions to the reorganization of the Whig party.

Whigs vote for a deserter from their principles and party! Whigs vote for Donelson! The

Black Republicanism in Indiana On the 4th of July, at Greenwood, .lohnson county, Rev. Mr. Tucker delivered an oration to the Sunday School children from the pulpit, in which he disgraced himself by using the follow ing language:

yers of age, and begin to wear combs in your hair, you will think of marrying. Let my advice be to you all in making a selection of a husband, to rather choese a negro than a white man who drinks whisher.

lert Black Republican Fremonters in Indiana. He preaches Black Republicanism from the pulpit, makes Black Republican speeches from the stump, and writes Black Republican articles for tary of the Kentneky State Agricultural Society, to the newspapers. He is a bright and shining unty. The "advice" which this man gives to the Sunday school girls to marry niggers in preference to white men who drink whisky, is but another evidence, added to thousands of others. of the rapid tendency of Black Republicanism to open and shameless amalgamation.

This Massachusetts member of Congress who ass attained considerable netoriety by his conection with the Brooks affair, was at the Reoublican meeting in Dayton, O., on Wednesday, He was, of course, the lion of the day - is a naiv of the West, but having gone to Cambridge to school, fell in love with a Yankee girl, married her, and settled in Boston. He is described by the Cincinnati Commercial as of the medium size, well and firmly built, with a strong and refined intellectual appearance, fair complexion and ight hair, and a small white hand, and was dressed in a light grey summer suit. He wears his hair cropped short, and his beard in English style, a pair of short whiskers having a few weeks evelopment. His voice is soft and mild. "an excellent thing in woman," but not so excellent a thing for a public speaker. Still, his ennunciation is clear, and he may be heard to a greater distance, with more distinctnes, than many who make a far greater display of lung power. His tones are not those of a trumpet spesking war, but are of the powerful and persuasive kind, bu his bearing is decidedly that which might be ex pected of a gallant man, with a dash of poetry and enthusissm in his nature. He stands erect with his chest well out and head thrown back and his eye has a steady brilliance that tells of strong purposes and a will that would tune his nerves nicely to face a rifle at fifty yards.

The Massachusetts K. N's. The Know-Nothings of Massachusetts an lmost nnanimously for Fremont. In accepting the nomination of his party for Governor, Mr. H . Gardner, the present incumbent, says that he and continues to believe that both the main idea of the Springfield platform would be recognized in the administration of Col. Fremont, and tha both would be inflexibly opposed by that of Mr Buchanan, and the contest being in the judgment of Gov. Gardner, "solely between these

He concludes hy assuring the Convention, tha if elected, his "official action for the past two years shall be a faithful index of the future.' Gov. Gardner's letter is calculated to concilate the friends of Col. Fremont, and there is n doubt but that the entire Fremont vote of the State will be thrown in favor of the re-election of Gov. Gardner.

two gentlemen, I shall support the former."

Gen. Pilcher Put to Flight. At a recent political discussion in Shepherd ille, between Capt. W. J. Heady and Gen. Pilher, the latter was as usual exceedingly violent in his denunciations of the Catholics-that, indeed, rming the staple of his harrangue. When Captain Heady arose to respond, he stated that he could easily unfold the cause of Gen. P.'s animosity to the Catholics, and was entering into cure Bishop Spalding's influence with Postmas

railroad, each of whom has lost a leg. ter General Campell, so as to obtain the post-office in this city, the everlasting Brigadier General fled precipitately, being afraid to confront the audience under this withering and damning state ment of facts. As he made off the crowd hooted and jecred at him for his cowardice and re-

New Governor of Kansas.

President Picrce has at last removed the lrunken and worthless Shannon from the office of Governor of Kanaga His successor is Jame W. Geary, of Pennsylvania. Mr. G., for many years a civil engineer, was elected Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania regiment in the Mexican 1849, to proceed to California as postmaster of San Francisco. He was subsequently appointed by General Riley, Judge or Alcalde. He was the first Mayor of San Francisco under the city in hoxes. charter, and was appointed by the State Legisla tures member of the Board of Commissioners for the funded debt. He is represented as being forty years of age, and admirably fitted for the discharge of the duties of the office to which the

President has appointed him. A TRev. James B. Taylor, of Richmond city who was honored at the recent commencement o Columbia College, with D. D., declines accepting the mark of ministerial distinction from conscienstheless, with the excessive coolness of the tious motives. A rare case, indeed.

ance Committee, has caused so much excitement is a native of this State, having been born in Chrisau county on the 8th of March, 1823. When he ras quite young the family removed to the State of sissippi, and within a few years afterwards to he then Republic of Texas. He did uet enjoy the benefit of a good early education, though later he aproved the opportunities afforded blm of instruc u and information, especially in his profession He was left an orphan at a tender age, and, in conction with a brother two or three years older, ook the control and management of a moderate atrimony. Texas was, at this time, engaged in stilities with Mexico; and young Terry, at the age fourteen or fifteen, actively engaged on behalf of his countrymeu, whenever his services were required, in the partizan conflicts waged on or near he frontier. After the annexation of Texas to the United States he was appointed collector of the port of Camergo, which post he resigued after the attle of Palo Alto, and enlisted, as many of the first nen in the country did, as a private in Colonel Jack Hays' regiment. He continued in the service nutil edit the duties of a soldier. He particularly disngnished himself at the storming of Monterey, be g among the foremost in the brilliant strack made pon the Bishop's Palace and Independence Hill. fier peace was declared, he read law, obtained li ense, and commenced the practice of his profession Honston. Iu April, 1849, a company of oue hun red and twenty men was formed, to go to Califor nia by way of the plains. He was unanimously elected Captain of this band. When he arrived in 'alifornia, Capt. Terry went to work as a mine ear Jamestowu. He pursued mining with some ocess for several months. He then removed to tockton and entered upon the practice of the law. de remained there, prosecutlug his profession with meal, industry and success, until his clevation to the sench of the Supreme Court, upon which he took

Kentucky News.

Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court of Cali

his seat last January. - Eighteen gentlemen of Russel county, an unce through the Somerset Democrat, that they have withdrawn from the Know-Nothing order. live others of Pulaski county have also with

--- The following marriages and deaths are from our California exchanges:
Manueled.—At Maryaville, June 19, George W or, associate editor of the California Express, rundy of Maysville, Ky.,) to Miss Victoria Stockton. t. Stockton.

At Oakland, on the 25th inst., at the residence of he bride's father, by the Rev. Samnel B. Bell, Thos. Telson Wand, Esq., formerly of Kentucky, to Miss lary Elizabeth Mattingly, of Oakland.

DIED.—At the Sacramento County Hospital, June , of brouchial consumption, Mr. John Parrow, aged 0 years, a native of Kentucky, formerly of Mis--The Paducah Democrat, of Saturday, say A. P. Taylor, of the City Foundry, was drowned a the Tenuessee river, opnosite Paducali, yesterday vening, about 2 o'clock. He, in company with one of his workmen, had crossed the river in a skiff, and and in paduraling and and the paduraling the p

onded the skiff with stone coal, and, in sunk, and Taylor was drowned. -The Richmond Democrat says: A bug, or rather fly, the name of which we do not know, has been committing havoc in most of the gardens of this neighborhood. They seem to refer the Irish pitato vines to all other food, and rill in a few hours demolish a small garden. Ashes I lime sprinkled over the vines is said to preserve been from their rayage. ni from their ravages.

-There was a sale in Cincinnati on Wednesday of \$6,000 Fayette county bonds at 70c. -The barn of Mr. J. H. Boulden, near Millers. burg, in Bourbon county, was totally destroyed by fire, on the night of Tuesday of last week. The barn was a large and vatuable one, and contained the crop of oats just gathered, about two hundred bar els of coru, two wagons, and all the farming imple euts belouging to the place. The loss is at least This Rev. Mr. Tucker is one of the most vio- two thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is not

> -We are requested, by the Recording Secrestate that he is not in possession of the post-office that is the reason why copies of the premium lists have not been forwarded to them. Gentlemen who re members, and who desire the publications of the ociety, will forward to Wm. C. Lyle, Paris, Ky., their post-office address.

> --- We understand that Mr. Callender, for som years editor of she Frankfort Commonwealth, is about to remove to Texas, probably to locate among the German Abolitionists of that State, with whom M. Green is to be his editorial successor

The stock in the Baul	of Ashland is thus
ded between residents of t	hree States:
In Ohio	\$ 95,000
Iu Virgiuia	25,000
ln Kentucky	280,000

- The Fremont campalgu has commeuced i Kentneky. On the last Connty Conrt day in Logan Dr. Gco. D. Blakey, the Fremont and Dayton parties. He also annonuced that he would addre the people of Logan county, at the Court-house, the 4th Monday in August

-The following are the officers of the Ker icky battalion in Nicaragua: John Allen, Colonel Grant, Surgeon; Walter Overton, Quartermsster and ommissary of Subsistence; Wm. P. Jaivis, Cant. ompany A ; Jas. Schorch, B. M. Anderson, and Jus. McElroy, Lieutenauts; A. W. Marsh, Captaiu ompany B., Michael S. Gross and Jesse Williams lieutenants; Edward Vanghan, Sergeaut Major. -The time to hold the Crab Orchard Fair has

en chauged from the 9th to the 2d of September. so as not to conflict with the falr to be held at Lexington ou the 9th of September.

-The butchers of Lexington have held eting and resolved not to attend market on the days specified by au ordinance of the council of that

--- The Crab Orchard races begins on Tuesday August 26th, and continue five days. -The Elizabethtown Intelligencer has the fo The drought still continues, with no or

rain. The tassel of the coru is dying, and if we do not receive rain very soon, enough will not be raised to feed the stock now in the county.

Corn can hardly be bought at 50 cents per bushel.
Outs 25 cents per dozen. -Rev. S. Prettymsu, of Louisville, Principal

idering the shortness of the notice, were well at THE SEASON IN ENGLAND.—The highest point reached by the mercury in the thermometer in England this summer, as far as we have ac counts, was on the 4th of July, when it reached

4 deg. July 7th, the thermometer was reported

to be at 60 deg. when at the highest point on

that date. On the 8th of July it only rose to 56

deg.; on the morning of July 3d the thermometer MELANCHOLY FATALITY .- Mr. Harris, an en ineer, killed at the time of the recent collision on the North Pennsylvania railroad, was the third son of his family killed by railway accidents. His mother, a widow, resides at Schuylkill Haven. It is stated that there are two brothers of another family now in the employ of the Reading

The friends of Mr. Fillmore in Pennsylva nia will run their own electoral ticket, refusing to make common cause with the friends of Col Fremont. This secures the State beyond the possibility of a doubt for Mr. Buchanan. The Fillmore men are reported to be very strong in the city of Philadelphia, and in all the old whig counties of that State, while the friends of Col. old, and, having made her insensible of pain by Fremont hope to carry the northern tier of coun-

FRENCH MANUFACTURES. - Professor Mapes says, that ninc-tenths of the olive oil in this country is manufactured in France from American lard oil. It is purified by sal soda, and is about equal to olive oil for the table or for other purposes. The French seem to be a good length ahead of us in all t at relates to delicacies for the table. We have plenty of sardines on our coasts, but it requires French hands to put them

The Director of the Mint proposes that the to retire, thus giving a practical commentary upon the hollowness of their professions about

Church Grants We have already mentioned the laying out Prairie City, in Kausas Territory, by citizens of rnia, whose arrest in San Francisco, by the Vigi The prospects of this enterpris are very flattering, and we are glad to mention in connection with it a fact so creditable to the generosity and public spirit of its founders.

> They have donated lots to each Church for ail ling purposes, and we understand that Bish-Spalding, on behalf of the Catholic Church, has elected four lots of ground on the South-west orner of block forty-three, for the purpose of recting thereon a house of worship, whenever in their judgment, circumstances may render it Rev. Dr. Everts, pastor of the Walnut street Baptist Church, has also selected lots No. 8, 9, 10, and 11, in block fifty-nine, for the same purpose, all of which have been granted by the Kansas Locating Association of this city

Sam Houston for Fillmore. We see that the telegraph is announcing fa and wide the fact that Gen Sam Houston. of Texas, is preparing a letter to his constituents, informing them that Fillmore is his choice for Presiden puorably discharged, performing with fidelity and It was never once imagined that any one clie was or would be his preference. Old Sain has been a genuine Know Nothing over since the first Council was established. But the order finds it necessary to proclaim who are for its nominees, in consequence of there having been so many defections from the ranks. Utterly weak-torn by dissentions within, and power less to accomplish anything, the Know Nothings arc compelled to resort to all sorts of expedients to revive their discouraged forces.

> THE RAIN.-The storm of Wednesday noon, which expended itself here in wind, was more kind to onr country friends. All along the line and expedients for the purpose of gulling the of the railroad from here to Lexington, in Shelby and the adjacent counties, and along the river between here and Cincinnati, the parched earth was favored with the heaviest rain that has fallen upon it since last December-more than seven months ago. Vegetation will, of course, be immensely benefitted by it. Late corn wil spring into new life, and hope will once more take the place of despondency in the breast of the honest farmer. The drouth from which we have just emerged, has been more continued and disastrous than any within the memory of that noted individual the "oldest inhabitant."-Two years since was considered bad enough but it has been thrown far in the back-ground

More Signs .- Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, who, it will be remembered, was only a few short months ago zealously engaged, in conjunction with Hon. Humphrey Marshall, making furious Know-Nothing speeches, has published a letter in which he announces himself in favor of Fremont. Gov. Gardner, of Mass., has done the same thing. Months ago when the Journal and kindred prints were exulting over the elecion of Gardner and boasting of his nationality, we foretold exactly what has transpired. They knew that the party North was thoroughly Abolitionised, but they wished to deceive their readers, and succeeded but too well. They are now attempting a still more villainous decention by endeavoring to create the belief that Fillmore s gaining strength at the North, and that his spects are good, but we warn their readers now that they are lying knowingly and willfully, and that Fillmore is so hopelessly weak that so far from carrying a State, he will not even make decent third in the race at the North.

DEATH OF MRS. SARAH NOSTON, OF LEXINGron, Kr.-The community at Lexington have een thrown into deep sorrow by the death of Mrs. Sarah Norton. She was probably more extensively and favorably known than any lady he distressed and suffering, and a liberal hand esponded, in her case, to the promptings of a her in the active charities of life.

from the earth. May she find an abundance of that happiness which it was her joy to impart to

The Bible Union and the Secular Press.

The editor of the New York Tribune has availed himself of the request of the Bible Union, that representatives of the secular press shall call at the Bible Union rooms and make full exmination of everything implicated in the recent publication of Dr. Maclay. In publishing a the naton to the exclusion of the two others. synopsis of the response of the Bible Union to hat attack, the Tribune of the 25th inst., says: Justice compels us to say that the Bible Union has given us free access to its books and papers, id eviuced a sincere desire to furnish ever y iu its power to place the matter truthful

BANK OF ASHLAND .- An election for officers of this institution was held on the 24th instant. at Ashland. The following were elected as offiers of the mother bank: President .- Hugh Means.

Cashier .- Martin. Directors .- W. T. Nichols, E. S. Fletcher, Hugh Means, John Russell, C. M. Wilson, John Means, and R. D. Callahan. The following are the officers of the Branch at

Shelbyville: President .- Josephus H. Wilson.

Cashier .- James L. O'Niell. Directors,-Morris Thomas, R. B. Winlock S. H. Myles, M. D. McHenry, S. Reid, and John

Hall. The gentlemen are all men of wealth and enterprise, and no doubt is entertained of the uccess of the bank. It will be in operation so ridge. soon as the stock can be called in, probably wenty days. A CHICAGO TRADE .- The Chicago Tribune July 25th, gives the following account of a tele-

graphic speculation: A day or two since a real state operator in this city telegraphed to Washngton to know if a party there would sell him a siece of property for \$6,000, upon a credit of ixty and ninety days. The answer was: "You can have it." The afternoon of the same day the operator telegraphed to another city that he would sell the same property for 38,500, upoer thirty and sixty days' time, and the reply was: "We will take it." Here was a clean profit of and other missiles. \$2,500 made without the investment of a dollar, and all within twelve hours.

-Onr friend "Chips," who, the other day nade rhymes out of the "running Brooks," sends us the following brace of "dastardly attempts: Their time, each passing hour-

Thus gaining volers every day. They'll hold the reins Of power THE K. N. S.

In their dens let them howl, where the bat and the ow IPA child was born in Paris lately without my nose. M. Maisonouve, of Paris, took the

little lady in hand, when she was seven months

means of chloroform, cut such flaps and so skillfully, from the face, that when twisted into position, and perfectly healed, they made a very respectable and good-looking nose. IT At a Black Republican meeting at Camden, New Jersey, negroes were invited to attend the gathering of their political friends. The invita- all those persons who desire to form matrimonial tion was accepted by the colored Republicans of ooth sexes. The evening being warm, the atmosphere was not quite as desirable as might

have been, and so before the meeting was called

The Demonstration on Saturday

Night. The Know-Nothings of the city, in their at mpt on Saturday night, to make a grand and nposing display, failed most signally The proession did not number over five hundred, and only one hundred and forty-five badly painted transarencies illuminated their line of march. Compared with the torch-light demonstration prior to he last August election, the one just past was emptible in every respect. It lacked enthunumbers, and effect. The shouts were either abundant or hearty. Only now and then did voice lift itself up in huzzas for the candilates, and these were but feebly responded to by the several thousand spectators who lined the treets. The procession was composed chiefly of boys, with a sprinkling here and there of Black lepublicans in shape of negro standard bearers,

nployed doubtless by fatigued patriots. Preceded ly a band of music, with drum nd fife in the centre, and another band at the ear, the men and boys trudged along through ne various leading streets, uncheered by the apoving applause of the people, and unab'e to oduce any other excitement than such a deenstration by any party would necessarily cate. About midnight the crowd dispersed, and the display ceased. The Court Honse yard was illuminated, but we heard of no speeches bc. ing mate. It was evident, indeed, by the conduc the people, that they are heartily tired of all this olitical excitement, and especially disgusted with shallow and transparent artifices adopted by the covered that the order of quaci "Americans," unable to present itself in a manly and states-

an-like manner, resorts to all possible shifts inerrand imposing upon the credulous. We have no space to bestow upon the mottoes and devices on the transparencies that were carried in the procession. They were characterized throughout by exceedin bad taste. We do not object to any party using the most effective rallying cries and the most pointed sentiments that can be devised, but the Know-Nothings seem barren of all ability in this line. Their forte is abuse, villification, and indelicacy, and these were blazoned upon their banners in morifying profusion. They seem to have lost all propect for the rights of others, and emboldened y their local power to entertain the belief that it s their prerogative to insult the principles, can-

didates, and members of every other party. But we have now seen the last of Sam's proceasion in Louisville. After the ides of November it will require more torches than blazed or Saturday night to discover the wreck of their orlorn and dismantled vessel-to find a single man who will acknowledge ever having belonged to the secret order and voted for its defeated can

The Wheels of Government Stop-

The Black Republican majority in the House of Representatives has refused to pass the regular appropriation bills, and consequently for the ensuing year, there will be a stoppage of the wheels of government or the machinery will have to work without the usual pecuniary oiling. This withholding of the appropriations is an act of disorganization, and, although the blow is aimed n revenge upon a moribund administration, yet t will full heavily and chiefly upon the northern industrial classes. The merchantile and manuacturing classes of the North will feel the blow and will he prompt to resent it by the entire overthrow of the Republican party at the coming

This act is a very singular event in the history of the country, and the question is not so much n Kentucky. Her wealth and position in soci- whether it is fraught with mischief, as whether ce-ordinate branches of the government-the Fresiden: and the Senate-to accode to their poble licart. But few persons ever surpassed commands or stop the wheels of government. If uot be pronounced guilty ou the charge of wilfully er in the active charities of life.

Mrs. Norton was a prominent metabor of the Senate also can apply it, and thus enforce its will proceses such a coercive means the | and malich Methodist Church for a great many years, and that church will very seriously feel her departure from the earth. May she find an abundance of prilimentary remedy, but against the government. Against the bears of the carry citizen, and the excitement for a time was of the carry citizen, and the excitement for a pirliamentary remedy; but against the arbitrary will of an accidental majority in either brane's of

the National Legislature, there is no remedy. This might be considered a casus omissus in the constitution, if it was not evident that the framers of that instrument never contemplated the possian attempt to subvert the constitution by making the majority of one of the co-ordinate branches of the government, the sole arbiter of the fate of

That Slander Again.

That stathed again.

There is one remarkable incident in the life of ohn C.Breckinridge that the Democratic editors are omitted to notice. When Matt. Ward was on rial for shooting Butler, who was only a school-mister, Jongress was in session. Breckinridge was membe. He left his public duties and volunteer do not not the wealthy assassin of an offensive man from punishment .- Cin. Com

We are sorry to see the above slanderous par-Commercal, particularly since its conductors vere so vell advised of the proceedings in the Ward case, and must know that Major Breckinridge never had any connection with that trial. Will the gentlemen of the Commercial correct this error?

TheNew York Democracy. Again are the Democrats of the Empire State unit. Tie Syracuse Convention has been nolden-the Softs have been merged into tho Hards, and Amasa J. Parker nominated unanimously for Governor. This union insures the

vote of New York for Buchanan and Breckin-DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE .- A young gentles man named Nathan E. Garner, a salesman in the wholesale Dry Goods establishment of Anderson, Allism & Co., of Nashville, fell from the third story window of their warehouse on Saturday night last, and received injuries which resulted in his death about 11 o'clock next day. He never spoke after the accident, and the cir-

enmstances which led to it are unknown. Know-Nothing rowdies, influmed by liquor, made the Catholic church, in Freehold, skin if they did not immediately take measures to . J The windows were riddled by hrickbats

Excitement in Corn .- The Chicago Democrat Thursday says: There was considerable of a flurry in the corn market yesterday, and large quantities changed sands. The day before it was dull at 44 cents, but yesterday from 130,000 to 160,000 br

The New York Herald states that in this entire State of Vermont there are twenty-eight political newspapers. Of these there are:

loes any Fillingie organization exist. SPORTING ITEMS .- A very interesting trotting natch came off Tuesday over the Fashion Course, between Lancet and Flora Temple-mile heats, best 3 in 5. The former was under the saddle and the latter to harness. The race was admirably contested, and Lancet astonished some of

the "knowing ones," by winning in three

There is no Fillmore paper in the State, nor

straight heats. Time, 2:29, 2:29, and 2:30 A Widow in the Fied. We have received the following offer through the post-office, and publish it for the benefit of

agreeable manners, without encumbrance, wis matrimony; wishes him to be good-looking, intelli-to order, officers were dispatched to induce them to retire, thus giving a practical commentary upon the hollowness of their professions about intelligent minu.
too old. Direct,
NRS. J. J. B., Louisville, Ky.

A YOUNG WIDOW of pleasing appearance and

Letter from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 29. RAISING A POLE.

Ou Saturday last, a large and enthusiastic gathered in Covington for the purpose of raising a hickory pole; the pole was about one hundred feet ong, and had been out on the banks of the Lickng, a few miles back of Covington. There was n original and expressive emblem placed near the op, consisting of a back's head, whose large anters were ornamented by varled ribbous; immediately nuder this was placed a canon, which, when taken together signified Buchanan. Immediatel above this emblem a glgantic "rooster" was staud lng, with head thrown back, and breast thrown ward, as if in the act of crowing over the vice

addressed a large number of citizens. H s a ldre was replete with sound argument and good sens and the enthusiastic barsts of applause whi greeted him told full well that he had culisted to sympathies of his hearers. Amid the roaring of cauou, and with nine cheers for "Buck and Bro the crowd dispersed to their homes. MEETING AT THE POOT OF PLUM.

On the same evening the largest meeting of the ampaign assembled at the foot of Plnm street, or his side of the river, and were regaled with peeches from eloquent orators, songs from the nperb glee clubs and an exhibition of fire works perb glee cluns and an expensive been less to number present could not have been less and more enthusiass

uifested. The

PROPECTS OF FILLMORE

in this State are beginning to look brighter, and it is now a in the area begond a doubt that an electoral ticket it, fire placed in the field. Many, who in moments if a huseless that the field is a consumer to support him 'nary' time, but have again returned to the ranks of the K. N.'s. This is certain to better the prospects of Mr. Buchanan, as Fremont is the stronger of his oponents. If the K. N.'s succeed in reducing the Black Republican vote of last year 25,000 (and the prospects are that it will be greater than this.) Ohio is 'ertain to go for Buchanan and Breckinridge by at least 10,000 msjortly. Another great meeting of the Fremouters has been held, and they had the eckinridge by at least 10,000 majority. Another

GREATEST KIND OF A TIME. They met pursuaut to the following call, which was published in their papers and posted on the wals:

"Fremont-Thirteenth Ward. There will be a meeting of the friends of Fremont and the 'Declara-neeting of the friends of Fremont and the 'Declara-tion of Iudependence' this evening, at Lewis' Pork House, corner of Sycamore and Canal, at 8 o'clock, or form a Fremont Club. Hassaurek and others are expected to be present."

It was expected that a vast crowd would be

are was expected that a vast crowd would be present, and that an attempt would be made to effect a fusion between the two pariles Indicated in he advertisement. Great hopes were entertained by the friends of the Mustang that something would "turn np." The order in which the crowd came on the ground was, as near as we can learn, as follows; First the originator of the call and his growd consisting of a small how. Next W. Heaven. as follows; First the originator of the cull and his crowd, consisting of a small boy. Next Mr. Hassanrek, a German infidel, and his crowd. There is some donbt as to whether the negro who came with him constituted his crowd or not. If not he came alone. Amidst the great enthuslasm which prevailed, I could not ascertsin. Up to this time there was no appearance of any one snaposed to be a friend to the Declaration of Independence. Next came the reporter of the Ganette and his crowd, consisting of a large roll of foolscap and two lead pencils, soon after the reporter of the Commercial with his crowd arrived. His crowd was more numerous, being composed of two pencils, a roll of paper, a cane, and three or four brandy-cocktails.

vast crowd gathered in knots of twos and threes, and looked up street, then down street, then varied their proceedings by looking at each other, and made the terrible discovery that there were just eighteen present. H——d, of the Commercial, declared that it was his firm conviction that there could be "nary" meeting there that night, B——b, of the Gazette was sure that the bloody K. N.'s had driven the assembled crowds from of the ground. It was soon discovered that the original country is the control of the country of the ground.

turned loose the murderer, Mat. Ward.

MORE NEORO SYMPATMY. A case has recently occurred in Alex adria, Ky., which has aronsed the Abolitionists. I he facts of the case are about as follows:

"Some six years ago a widow lady nesued Shaw, to to Benjamiu Bell and Mr. B. Tucker. on coudition that he should be liberated in 1839 Mr. Bell made a verbal promise at the time, that if the boy behaved himself well he should be freed in 1836.— When the time mane around, Mr. Bell kept his promise, gave him his free papers, it was su posed, and Cato came to this city for employment. Not meeting with the success he anticipated here, he returned to Alexandria to seek work. On Thursday Cato was met by his old master, who engaged his services to drive a lot of cattle to Lavington.—They started, and on arriving at Lexington, ou Friday morning Mr. Bell sold his cattle and then sold Cato to a negro dealer for the sum of \$900, and had him immediately shipped to Ne v Otlaans. The intelligence was received at Alexandia with no little astonishment, because the citizens there all u that community, and the wonder is how they could have lent themselves to so odious a transac-

Just as long as Cato remained a free man he could just as soon as Mr. Bell performed his dishonorable act, a great excitement is kleked np, and the Aboli-tionists are fearfully troubled. This case serves to show that their feeling is not commisseration for the negro but hatred to the South.
TCHOUPITOULAS.

Letter from Pewee Valley. The blessed ratn-Rejoteing at its 'coming-The storm and its incidents- Dry Weather and Ptc-Nics-&c., &c.

big drops and little drops, tube full and backets

PEWER VALLEY, July 30, 1956. lic eye; and, above all, they feel conscious they have nothing to fear from a thorough luvestigation of Mr. Haldeman:

full, bowls full and basins full, pattering ou the oof and beating against the windows, shaking the leaves and bending down the branches, generous, deleaves and occurring control of the leaves and occurring the weall did rejoice when It began! Cone—a policy which the Union itself. The chickens and plgs, which for the last two or three weeks have made a point of rushing frantically to shelter if the sun were obscured for a moneut, evidently determined to imagine that they were in imminent dauger of being dreneted to the prevent such a catastrophe-these same chickens they found it was no joke, stood in the greatest amazement, and rolled up their eyes, and opened their mouths in a manuer which would have done the rain fell thicker and faster, and the wind blew the rain fell thicker and faster, and the wind blew londer and fiercer. Large trees leut their giant forms and cracked as if they must surely yield.—
The lightning flashed vividly, and deaf-ning peals of thunder seemed almost to rend our ears. Over in the west a pile of clouds so black and anagry looking that it seemed as if they had determined to punish as for marmuring at the lack of rain, reared themselves in a formidable mass, and still the wind grew fiercer and londer, until we all begau, at least I did, to thluk whether it was safer up at irs or down.

We need to the lack of rain, reared themselves in a formidable mass, and still the wind grew fiercer and londer, until we all begau, at least I did, to thluk whether it was safer up at irs or down.

within doors there was a grand commotion.—
The wind was blowing the rain through all the doors, and brooms and mops and ficor-cloths were in great demand. Mistress and maids were rushing in every direction, barricading doors and ripping up carpets, and woe be to the unfortunate individual who had the temerity to stand in their path. Just in the midst of the confusion, two young ladies who have attained the respectable. ages of forr and seven, came in, and electrified their maternal parents by annonneing their intention to go out on the porch and take a little walk. It is scurcely necessary to say that this desire was eradleated from their youthful minds as soon aspossible, and before the task was completed, two more young scious appeared with hats wrong side ontward, and coats ditto, fresh from a promenade in the rain, and bearing a resemblance to oissipated Roblason Crusoe. Just then I capped the climax by opening one of the doors which had been carefully closed to keep ont the rain, and mother stonruny closed to keep ont the rain, and mother stop-ped in her progress across the room, broom in one hand and mop in the other, and elevating both in an impressive manner, announced her opinion that we were all crazy and had better leave the house and stay in the rain? By this time the shower had ilacked considerable.

new cent shall be eighty-cight parts copper and twelve parts nickel. This will make a coin of a dark reddish color. It is to weigh seventy-two grains, less than half the present cent, which is 168 grains.

If In Wisconsin, railroad contractors are psying \$1 2° p r day for hands, and they find it impossible to procure over half a supply of help. Farmers psy two doltars a day for harvest hands, and they are hard to get at any price.

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If Col. Sam Pike who edited papers in Flemingsburg, Maysville, Newport, Covington, Paducah and Paris, in this State, and has heen for twenty-four years connected with the Democratic press, has become joint editor of the St. Louis Public Col. P. is one of the most indefatigable campaigners in the Union, and the influence of his peu will be felt in the Presidential contest.

I close, with the fell-itous information, that it is stift raining, gently and determinedly, and as if it had made up its mind to continue for some time. P. S.-I don't know what to say by way of an excuse for sending you such a dall, stapid epistle, except that one must be doing something, and if you will overlook as much of the stupidity as you can, (I expect your readers will contrive it hy overlooking the whole letter, I will try to do better uext time. Mind, I only say I will try, for I do not profess to faire l'ampossible.

there could be "nary meeting and the bloody K. N.'s had driven the assembled crowds from off the ground. It was soon discovered that the originator of the meeting and the German inddel were drinking lager beer in a garden close hy, when the reporters and their crowds discovered this fact they left for home, highly incensed at the want of respect some people had exhibited towards them. Thus ended the Fremont meeting in the Thirteenth Ward. The fact is, that ward is strongly Democratic, and will help to swell the majority of Buck in November.

A VIOILANCE COMMITTEE

has been formed in this city, and already over 300 names are eurolled, they are composed of men of the first standing in society. The determination the first standing in society. The determination of the first standing in society. The determination the first standing in society. The determination of the first standing in society. The determination the first standing in society. The determination of the first standing in society. The determination of the first standing in society. devoting themselves to the mere depreciation of needed reform, and blocking the wheels of prohree years, who does not know his incapacity

AMESICAN SIBLE UNION-CONCESNING DR. MA CLAY'S PAMPHLET.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION ROOMS, No. 350 Broome st., N. Y., July 19, 1856. To the Editor of the New York Daily Times: To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

Sin:—We perceive by your Issue of the 19th
Inst. that you quote statements from a production
purporting to be written by Rev. A. Maclay, D. D.,
giving his reasons for resigning the Presidency of
the American Bible union. We have been luformed from other sources that such a document
was in existence, and have seen what professes to
be a copy, in a newspaper, and we have addressed
the most respectful letters to Dr. Maclay and other
persons, soliciting a copy for the use of the
Union. As yet, however, we have been unsuccessful, and can but conclinie that there are good reasons why it should be circulated so secretly, and

When Dr. Maclay sent in his resignation it was committee dra not adopt his suggestives he threatened to resign as president, and to publish his reasons to the world, which, he said, "would ruin the
Union," and actually refused to attend any more
meetings of the committee or the Board, and did so
resign long before the committee reported.

We have good reason to believe that Dr. Maclay
is not the real author of this pamphlet, but that it
was written by a centleman who has results here. dismissed from the service of the Bible Union for the very best of reasons, and who, we understand, has another publication against the Union in the press. We owe it to the public, in this connection, to say, that we have abundant evidence for disproving every material allegation which the published document contains, in the form it has reached us. In due time the Board and officers of the Union will ask a hearing. They have nothing to suppress; they have no information to withhold from the public ever and, above all, they feel conscious they have

and pigs, when the rain really begsu to fall, and sonally, and we promise them every facility we with the liberty of stating frankly your findings

> C. A. BUCKBEE, Asst. Treasurer.
> SYLVESTER PIER, Anditor.
> We regret that we have to close our book without such a rejoinder as we hoped to obtain from the five clergymen. But as we shall continue to call the attention of the public to the subject of Bible Revision, may we not indulge the hope that our cierical friends will hereafter undertake that rejoinder? They may rest assured, however, that whatever may be their course, we shall hereafter honor them with an abundance of just such Biblical matters as we gave them In the Courier of the 19th instant, and in the Journal of the 21st inst., and, if they can stand such expositions, we can patiently make them. They timorously plead for a finale, but let them remember that they came into this matter of their own accord, that they undertook to meddle with what does not concern them, and they must meet the consequences. And now that they up to the present da'e no friend of the R sociation has seen one. It is scattered in the enemies of those two bodies, but th

Maciny is not unser in own management for you in his weakness he is incapable of such anfair, unjust and nuprovoked couduct. For our knowledge of the contents of the passiphlet, we are indebted to what purports to be a copy of it published in a violent auti-revision paper in Philadelphia.

THE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA. Inaugural of President Walker.

Lie following is President Walker's inar

except that one must be doing something, and if you will overlook as much of the stupldity as you can, (I expect your readers will contrive it by overlooking the whole letter,) I will try to do better uext time. Mind, I only say I will try, for I do not profess to faire Uimpossible.

The Five Clergy men—Dr. Maclay and the Dismissed Reviser.

We published an article last week, ou the state of the second property of the state of the second property of the state of the second property of the second prop

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We published an article last week, on the state of
the Greek text of the New Testament, on the apominon new, or avisous considering the various in conminon new, or avisous considering the various in conminon new, or avisous considering the
tree properly the affairs of the Bapasite,
we called apon the five Clergy were the presented,
we called apon the five Clergy were the presented,
we called apon the five Clergy were the presented,
yet all all against the power to do so. Our object
yield allegiance to its aspare to so that
the control of the control of the constationarity of the control of the constationary of the constationary of the contine of the conminon of the conminon

dom of trade will come the arts of a civilization which grows and increases by the wants and necessitles itself creates. While facilicating as far as possible the material development of the State. I shall not be animindful of its intellectual and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices of that divine religion which constitutes the basis of all civilization, shall be objects of primary importance. And for earrying out these intentions with success, I humbly invoke the aid of Him, without whose assistance all human exertions are but as bubbles on a stormy sea.

El Nicaraguense, of the 12th, contains the fol-

lowing list of promotions and appointments in the 1st Lientenant J. B. Green, promoted Captain.
John Allen, appointed Colonel 2d Rifle Battaflon.
Wm. P. Jarvis, appointed Company A, 2d Rifle

Rife Battalion.

James F. Schorch, appointed 1st Lieutenant Company A, 2d Rife Battalion. Charles A. Gone, appointed 1st Lieutenant Company B, 2d Rifle Battalion.

Bea. M. Anderson, appointed 2d Lieutempany A, 2d Rifle Battallon.

Michael Gross, appointed 2d Lieutempant James McElroy, appointed 2d Lieutenant Company A, 2d Rids Battallon. Jesse Williams, appointed 2d Lieutenan Compa ny B, 2d Rifle Battallon. ay B, 2d Rifle Battailon.
Walter Overton, appointed 2d Lieutenant 2d Rifle
Battailon and Commissary of Subsistence.
B. F. Grant is appointed Surgeon, with the rank

The following are the complete returns of the ote for President. The vote is-Walker, 15,936; Ferrer, 4,447; Rivas, 867; Salagar, 2,087. The to-

tal vote, 23,236. In publishing the returns, Il Nicaraguense remarks: Some few precincts have not been heard from

Amongst the Americans who are entitled to vote emphatic. Some few voted for Fermin Ferr a mark of admiration for his character and to but the great majority put in a straight tich the General. At Manaya a degree of enthus

was made (From the New Orleans Presymne, July 27.) Horrible Treatment of Americans in Mexico-The La Paz Sufferers.

nia, by the Mexican amnorman, long in prison and in irons.

The whole number of persons thus seized was originally eighty-seven. This was apout the mid-originally eighty-seven. They were kept in

Several met ricens in the city of thirteen consists of Joseph B. Smith, of Virginia; Wm. H. Rughes, of Indiana; A. W. Browning, of Missouri; James Hawkins, of Arkansas; Charles Brown of Oblo; Goo. W. Hopkins, of Vermont; Alexander Harper, of Kentucky; A. M. Spencer, of Florida; John Anderson, of Indiana; John Walden, of Indiana; J. B. Nichola, of Kentucky; S. H. Crooka, of Missouri, and A. S. V. Schools, of Taxas. oung, of Texas.

TSEMENDOUS FEAT.-Miss Kate Cook has an-

laced on our table a specimen of the Zemmercle for this market ever predued in the county— Hs planted four bushels of seed and raised from it one hundred and forty bushels. It will aver-Ly The peach crop of New Jersey is estimated Who can beat it this season by dealers at one-fourth of an average

WEEKLY COURIER AUGUST 9 1856.

Notice!

re invariably discostinuod at the expirational for. The very low price of the paper C mpole us to make this rule imperative.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.—We are always glad to earfrom our friends, and will be thankful for occasion tottors from all parts of the State and the great Missi

CF Subscribers can remit uspentage stamps when consumer. By sending them, they will have no difficulty at agencies for the fractional parts of a dollar.

Impriant Notice.

We have no traveling or other agents for the Courser, for whom we are responsible. Persons, therefore, subscribing for it, should never give their money to one they are not themselves will ing to trust

THE CAMPAIGN COURIER! Read the Truth AND CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS

The approaching Presidential contest is conceded by all parties to involve the most momentous issues that have ever been decided upon since the forms call is unblushing. ion of our Government. The fanatics of the North have drawn the sword, and by appeals to the passions, prejudices and ignorance of the people, bave become a most formidable and dangerous party, knew, before they comm and seriously threaten the subversion of our liberties All true men and patriots should be advised fully of the danger that threatens them, and be up and doing in order, if possible, to avert the calami ty. The Louisville Courier, an Old-Line Whig paper, regards it as its duty in the crisis to cast aside old prejudices, and to act as an ally, for the time being, with the Democratic party, the only party now in the field that has any pretensions to nationality, and which has a formidable organization in every State in the Union. We have determined to support Buchanan and Breckinridge, because in the present position of parties they are the only men who can successfully stand against the Black Republicans, and because we believe that every ote given to Fillmore is virtually given to the Black Republicans. We intend to keep our read ers fally posted as to the condition of affairs, and will not publish a word or line for or against any party that we do not believe is strictly true and correct As a means, therefore, of disseminating acourate political intelligence the Courter will atand unrivalled tects the knavery

The LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIES will be seu to subscribers from new until after the Presidential Election, or for four months, at the following very low rates:

Those who wish to seek and read the truth ar requested to aid as by making up clubs. Remit tances can be made by mail at our risk.

The DAILY COURIER is sent by mail for any length of time desired, at the rate of 50 cents pe W. N. HALDEMAN, Courier Buildings,

51 and 53, Third street, near Main, Lonisville, Kentucky

Letcher and Buchanan Again-The Bargain Slander.

The Louisville Journal of the 21st and 29: July, as also previously, contained atrocious ar ticles, charging that Letcher, several years ago. (1844,) wrote to Mr. Buchanan, asking his consent to the publication of the facts of the inter view between Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan in his in 1825, and that Buchanan in a letter, published by Colton, refused, and sternly held Letcher to the pledge of silence made at the termination of the interview.

There is not a word of truth in this statement not a word The statement of the Journal avera

That Letcher asked Buchanan's conser to the publication of a private conversation between Clay, Buchanan and himself held in his room in 1825.

2. That Buchanan refused his consent. 3. That Buchanan sternly held Letcher to hi pledge of silence. We distinctly and specifically deny each as sertion and challenge the proof. We deny that the letter of Buchanan to Letcher, published at pp. 491-2 of Colton's Private Correspondence of Henry Clay, warrants either of these assertions of the Journal. In that letter, Mr. Buchan an does say that he cannot see what good pur pose it would subserve Mr. Clay to publish th private, unreserved conversation alluded to; and in that connection states that he had already done ample justice to Mr. Clay, both in his letter of August 8, 1827, refuting Jackson's charge, and in a speech in the House of Representative on Chilton's resolutions. Having twice publicly done justice to Clay, he thought he had done enough without invading the sanctity of private and confidential, social intercours Having promptly and voluntarily and faithfully borne testimony, honorable to Clay, when Clay was assailed, the publication of a private conve sation, on an issue the very opposite of tha which involved Mr. Clay's reputation, was not a thing which Mr. Clay had any right to require of him. Mr. Buchanan cheerfully vindicated Clay against Jackson's charge; but he refused to license the invasion of the sanctity of private intercourse for another and opposite object. In the first case, he was the means of Clay's vindica tion in the latter he would have been the instrument of Clay's vengeance. He properly refused to be so used, and Letcher, with equal propriety, refused. The publication of the private chat would have disclosed nothing discreditable to any human being; but it was of a character susceptible of such interpretation as would have criminated both him and Gen. Jackson, when, is fact, he was not the agent of Jackson, and acted only for himself, and with perfectly proper m tives. He acted as a gentleman, and so did Letcher, in withholding any sanction to the vio lation of the confidence of private intercours But while Mr. B. could see no good from publish

nt. But his refusal is inferred from another part of his letter, in which he speaks as follows: "You are certainly correct in your recollection You told me explicitly that you did not feel as sherty to give the conversation alluded to, and would not do so, under any circumstances, with out my express permission.' In this you acted. as you have ever done, like a man of honor an

ing the conversation, he did not refuse his con-

This is no refusal. It is simply a certificate that Letcher had previously pledged himself not to give a private conversation-a voluntary, self imposed pledge on the part of Letcher, and self. imposed only by a sense of honor and propriety Neither is there one word in this letter to justify the charge that Buchanan sternly held Letcher to his pledge. Letcher wanted to be held to his pledge, and Buchanan too good naturedly obli

But though we might rest here, having deni-

the charges and demanded proof, we in turn assume the affirmative. We charge that, so fa from Letcher having written to Buchanan, ask. ing his consent to the publication of the privat conversation, the letter he did write, dated June 20th, 1844, and to which Buchanan's letter, cited above, of June 27th, 1844, was a reply, contain no such repuest, and was written for an object the very opposite. What that object was, any reader of discernment may readily infer from the extract quoted above from Buchanan's letter in reply. It will be perceived that the sentence which we have stalicised, is placed by Mr. chauan in quotation points. Whence was hat sentence quoted! It is not Mr. Buchanan's own original expression—it is his only by adortion But whence adopted ? The it ference is inevitable that it was adopted from Letcher's "very kind letter" to Buchanan! dopted, and we charge that it was so adopted This is necessarily implied by the quotati sort to such a mode of warfare. of the case is corroborated by Letcher's note to Clay communicating Buchanan's letter. Letcher

Letcher's recollections of the private conversaion to be correct, ss he had said the same a hundred times to others. But the conversation, whatever it was, could never be brought home

o Jackson. Now, we in turn, repeat the invitation Letcher to speak out all he knows. We invite him, also, while his political friends are crying ou! for Buchanan's consent for Letcher to speak out, to consent that Buchanan may publish Letch er's letter to him. That will show whether Letcher asked Buchanan's consent that he might state the private conversation. It will show whether Letcher did not write the letter for an object the very reverse. It will show whether what he did ask of Buchanan was asked at the instance and in the interest of Clay. It will show whether Letcher had not a foregone purpose to forestall Clay's wish to have the conversation brought out. It will settle all these doubts-and more. That

Journal will also call this very cool. We admit "All this is very cool, most certainly," We nean it so. But it is evasion in the Journal to call it so. We understand precisely our own po sition and that of the Journal. Our statements are those of cool deliberation and scrupulous truth. The Journal's statements are cool false honds. It knows each and all of its three assertions are false. It knows that no persuasion or entreaty can induce Letcher to respond to its call,

and knowing that, its impunity in making the What a base thing on the part of Letcher's

Know-Nothing friends, to be hawling at Letcher to come out and tell a private conversation held in his room thirty-one years ago, when they knew, before they commenced bawling, that Letcher wouldn't speak out even if Buchanas onsented; when they knew, furthermore, that Letcher, if he could or would speak, could teli othing not stready written and published from inder the hands of both Clsy and Buchanan. etcher knows nothing and never will say any thing about that private conversation, already stated by Buchanan and corroborated by Clay but still absurdly called for as if it were not aleady published, but what would be creditable to each of the parties to it. Do the Know-Knothngs want testimony of Letcher to convict Clay who wrote a version of the conversation calle for, of falsifying truth? Did Clay tell more o less of the conversation than truth warranted! Would Clay write for history an imperfect ac count of a transaction affecting his own fame, and o himself less than justice, as the Know-Kothngs would insinuate by demanding Letcher's adone statement to damn Buchanan! Would Clay have treated the transaction, as he declares de did, "playfully," if there was anything improper about it! All this is extremely absurd It is ridiculously impotent. The impudence of it gave six or seven hundred majority for the Knowmarks the mountebank, but the shamefulness

Letcher was right, hitherto, in refusing to recal a private conversation, because he owed it o his own honor and to society not to invade the nctity of social intercourse. But if he would speak, he could tell nothing to the advantage of Clay or the disadvantage of Buchanan, not already known and published. If he were to speak, it would only be, after truly declaring he had nothing to do with publishing the private letters of himself and Bucanan, and his regret at the publication, to put to shame the base hypcrites who are bawling for a statement they de not expect to get.

We sincerely wish the whole truth could h properly brought out. The Know-Nothing papers really do not wish it. As they know Letther is a gent'eman who will not reveal a private conversation, it is precisely in accordance with their secret code of norals to draw damn. ng influences, injurious to Buchanan, from Letcher's self-imposed silence!

Perhaps, however, Letcher may take a view of he higher point of honor, which forbids him to see private reputation assailed by the grossest erversions of truth, and the most groundles inferences, when he could correct them by a word. Would to God he would speak out; for ense of balking the calculations of some of th alots of his own party, who count on the capi tal they enjoy in his silence. If he shall speak olton, Prentice & Co. will not have reason to culate themselves on his comments on the rageous use made, without his consent. is private correspondence, and the outrageous ferences drawn from his gentlemanly sile

cool deliberation. In all we have said, we have elied upon records accessible to the public They are abundantly sufficient for our prese urpose, and for all purposes, if the Knowothing slanderers of Buchanan will dare acent either the affirmative or negative in the isues joined above. We have said enough, hough we could say much more. We trust Gov etcher will forestall further discussion, by d ing justice to himself, to Buchanan, and to the ablic, by giving a faithful statement of all the acts connected with the private conversation ertainly Buchanan can have nothing to fear rom it. We want no more of the Journal's auacious tact in seeking to evade the issues we have tendered, by calling them "cool." Let it accept the issues if it dare, or else retract its coundless inferences, or otherwise receive the rand of a deliberate slanderer. It ought at east to be earnest in having out the proofs, for according to its pretended belief, Buchanan will be damned if Letcher speaks out, and equally lamned if Letcher don't speak out. It is use ss.to waste time or words over this matter; should be at once brought to a close. Let us

have out all the truth. Since the above was in type we received from an Old-Line Whig of Franklin-and who, by the way, is one of the most reputable and reliable gentlemen of that county-the letter which we publish in another column, giving a sketch of some important remarks made by Gov. Letcher before the Fillmore Club, at Frankfort, in which he vindicated Buchanan in the stronges anguage he could use. The letter is an inportant one, and we ask attention to it.

Is He an Abolitionist

The editor of the Nashville Union asks th estion in regard to the editor of the Journal, nd says that in 1829, Prentice was the edito of a paper called the Weekly Review, printed at Hartford, Connecticut, and on the 27th of July, of that year, he published the following editorie in that paper. Read it, slaveholders:

The purchase of Texas must be opposed. Eve on our land, will oppose the purchase of th a deep and irresistable determination.

Mon: Sions!-Hon. David C. Dickson, who ast year was the Know-Nothing candidate for Fovernor of Texas, has written a manly and patriotic letter, in which he avows that in the esent position of affairs, duty to the South and he Union requires him to vote for and support Buchanan and Breckinridge, the candidates of the National Democratic party.

Hon. Nelson Barrere, of Hillsboro. Whig candidate for Congress in 1852, in the Highland district, and the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1853, has come out for Buchanan and Breckinridge. In a speech at Hillsboro the other day he declared that he now saw no hope for the country except in the success of the Democratic party, and expressed the selief that disunion was the inevitable tendency of Black Republican policy.

The lowered is again at one of its space odic efforts in pouring its slime upon us through nouvmous correspondents. Although undeerving of notice and unworthy even of our conemit, we now only refer to the matter to show se extent of the hatred and malignity towards us hat fills the vile heart of the editor of the Journal. Suffering in character and reputation as he has y his connection with that swindling concern known as the Little Rock Slate Company, and ther like villainous or disreputable schemes, he only delighted when he has an opportunity to ndeavor to drag others down to his level, and as was admitted in his own columns a few days ince, in order to do so he does not hesitate to avail himself of the aid of penitentiary convicts assist him in the work. No one but an unnitigated scoundrel and a dastardly craven would

There is no manner of doubt of the de-Letcher, luckily for himself, acknowledged has it been used.

The Result of the Election. We are not disappointed in the annuncistio hat we make this morning. The result of yesterday's election in this city is precisely what we nticipated Organized, drilled, and urged sa were the Know-Kothings, it is no matter of asshment that they succeeded, when there was no regular opposition to them, and no systemaic effort used to procure the election of those

andidates who had announced themselves as Yet, the result shows that there is a strong ninority in this city-a body composed of gen men who dare exercise their rights, no differ ence how dictatorial and imperious may be the opposition. This is but the nucleus of an efficient force that in November will be felt not only n the city but throughout the State.

The election of yesterday, afforded no criteon of the strength of parties, nor of the popu arity of Presidential candidates and principles There were secondary considerations to the personal popularity of gentlemen who had of red for the various offices. We therefore protest against yesterday's result being quoted as the voice of Louisville

There was no disturbance at any of the polls and a full opportunity was afforded every voter to record his sentiments. But this was another of the miserable shams of Know-Nothingism. Last year both parties were in the field with full tickets, and the result was a matter of not only State, but national importance. Then no extra voting places were granted; no extra effort made preserve the puri y of the elective franchise Now, when the Know-Nothings alone have full ticket, and no serious opposition was offered they make great pretences of fairness.

What shameful mockery!

Another Chance - North and South' We have been authorized by

his city, of responsibility, to offer the tollowing ositions. If there be any Know-Nothings do one of staking their belief upon the result of the election they can be satisfied by calling a this office. The following arc the propositions First-One hundred dollars esch, upon Buc

man carrying the States of Indiana, Illinois, ichigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin-the ets to be taken together. Second-One hundred dollars each, that Buc anan carries the States of Kentucky, Tennes-

see, and Louisiana, and two hundred dollars that he is elected. Whig Triumph in Mason. By the following despatch it will be seen that true men of Msso :-- a county that last year

Nothing ticket, have thrown to the winds the yrany of a faction; and demonstrated their manless and honesty: MAYSVILLE, Aug. 4. The Know-Nothings are badly routed in the city ud county. Elijah C. Phister beats W. H. Wadsrorth, Know-Nothing, for Circuit Judge, three undred and twenty-seven in the city, and will go ent of the county one hundred and fifty ahead. The Democratic caudidate for Sheriff is elected The Know-Nothing clerk of the Circuit Court, per-

onally very popular, is possibly re-elected by the skin of his teeth The Result in Kentucky. We have returns by telegraph from several the most important points of the State. They all indicate very large and decisive gains for the Anti-Know-Nothings. Indeed, we have no oubt but that the result of yesterday's election in Kentucky will show a majority of ten thou sand for the Democracy. The issue of party olitics in this election was forced upon the Demeratic party, and it has very manfully and trinphantly, met that issue. This result is but a retaste of November Throughout Kentucky

the love of the Union preponderates above all

ath-bound and secret factions.

The meagre vote cas: in this city Monday suggestive only of the most unpleasant reflecns to all right-thinking men, yet the Journal K. N. victory. The K. N.'s brought out their full strength, and in order to do so resorted t ncendiary newspaper appeals, torch-light proessions, &c., and yet their highest candi who had a competitor polled only 2,522 votes .ast August they polled 3,276 votes, thus show ng a decrease in their strength of 754 votes .seems that only the personal friends of the dependent candidates felt enough interest to go othe polls. Louisville, years ago, polled nearly 3.000 votes, but on Monday her yote was but lit le if any more than one half that number. And et this is a state of affairs that causes K. N.

o rejoice! The Washington Union says that Colone Geary goes to Kaneas to assume extremely delicate and responsible duties, but his past success. nder trying circumstances, is the best guarantee that he will not disappoint the hopes and expectations of the country. It will be his object, as it is his duty, to execute the Kansas law in its true spirit -to secure to the bona-fide settlers the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, uninfluenced by interference from any quarter.

Vhige of Maryland are out for Buchanan. Among hem Gov. Pratt, who has just published a long etter in the National Intelligencer; U. S. Senator Pearce, who was Mr. Fillmore's organ in that ody when President, and J. W. Crisfield, fornerly a Whig member of Congress. Their reasons are that either Fremont or Buchanan will be elected-Fillmore standing no earthly chance. North or South.

Another Old-Line Whig for Buck and Breck.

Senator Pratt, of Maryland, an old-line Whig, as published a letter, addressed to the Whigs of his State, informing them that he shall do al e can to aid in the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge, and advising them to follow his We will endeavor to find room in a few days for his patriotic and convincing letter.

A correspondent at Winchester, Clarke county, sends us a report of an eloquent and tellng speech made in that place on Monday of last week, by that gallant old-line Whig, Capt. W. E. Simms, of Bourbon. We regret that the rawded state of our columns prevents its pub-

Jupor McLEAN'S POSITION.—The Cincinna Gazette is requested to say that the statement that Judge McLean intends to support Mr. Fillnore, which has been extensively copied by the ewspapers, is incorrect.

Letter from Hon, R. Toombs. The following letter from the distinguished Peorgia Senator, who has been one of the most influential Whigs in the Union, has been received by the Committee who invited him to be present at the recent Jeffersontown Barbecue. It wil be seen that he announces his intention to support Buchanan and Breckenridge, as the only

hope of the South and the Union:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1856. Dear Sir: I did not receive your polite luvita-tion to address my fellow-citizens of Jeffersontown, on the 26th inst., in time to attend the meeting, but my public duties here would have denied if I had me that pleasure. You are correctly advised as to my position in this Presidential contest. I shall give doubt not but that thousands of patriotic citizens who do not now see it, will see it before November. The entatives, have already combined with the Biacl publicans, and put npou the army bill an amor Republicans, and put npou the army bill an amcod-ment having the object, and effectual for that ob-ject, to prohibit slavery in Kansas, forever, abolish it there at the present, and put our Southern fellow-ctizens in that territory under the feet of the abolitionists. Fremont bardly conceals, in his let-ter of acceptance, his own and his party's purpose, to instigate, both a servile and social war in the sleve-holding States. Under these circumstances, where sies shall is freemen raily than under the stanwhere eise shall a freemau rally than under the stau-dard of Buchanan and Breckinridge, which standard alone offers any promise of peace, safety and security to the Constitution and the Union.

BUCHANAN IN THE MAIL BAGS.—Be it remered that James Buchanau, in 1846, voted th should be dismissed from office! And that stil later, he voted against confirming the appointment of Edward Everett as Minister to Eugland, because even his (Mr. Everett's) small amount of aut avery sentiments. Could any thing show more than these two votes, how abject Buchanan is?-Cincinnati Ga And yet the Louisville Journal and other base and mendacious Southern papers are daily endeavoring to make their readers believe that Buchanan is an Abolitionist.

thinks the letter perfectly satisfactory, but is opposed to sny publication about the 'miserable oid camp publication about the 'miserable oid calcumny.' Buchana, mother to be a conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Jas. Craik, of this city.

Structive qualities of the Persian Powder, sold by Raymond & Patten.' Bed Bugs, ants, mother by Raymond & Patten.' Bed Bugs, ants, mother by Raymond & Patten.' Bed Bugs, ants, mother than the letter to the conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Jas. Craik, of this city.

Appellate Judge.—Duvall, Dem., 1,088; Marshall, by Raymond & Patten.' Bed Bugs, ants, mother than the letter to the conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Jas. Craik, of this city.

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The Costa Ricans appear satisfied, and the other than the letter to the costa Ricans appear satisfied, and the other than the letter to the costa Ricans appear satisfied, and the other than the letter to the costa Ricans appear satisfied and the other than the letter to the costa Ricans appear satisfied and the other than the letter to the costa Ricans appear satisfied and the other than the letter to the costa Ricans appear satisfied and the other than the letter to the costa Ricans appear satisfied and the other than the letter to the costa Ricans appear satisfied and the other than the letter to the costa Ricans appear satisfied and the other than the letter to the costa Ricans appear satisfied and the costa Ricans appear satisfied and the costa Rev Jas. Craik, of this city.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. Loss Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Last night, about eight o'clock, the extensive block of warehouses on the west side of Second street, between Main street and the river, was liscovered in flames, and in a short time the whole block was in ruins. The fire originated in the lower house, which was occupied as a storage srehouse by Messrs. Brady & Daviess, merhants, and, in [an incredible short time, the enire house, from roof to cellar, was in a light blaze. The flames next communicated to the store-house of Pilkin Brothers, dealers in agri ultural implements, which was also consume to the ground; and then extended to the two warehouses of Wallace, Lithgow & Co., stovedealers and manufacturers, all of which were en

tirely consumed. The warehouse of Brady & Daviess, was wel tored with bacon and bale rope, which, together with the burning of the combustible material in the adjoining house of Pitkin Brothers, made such an intense heat, that the houses on the opposite side of the street were in the greatest dan ger. The extensive grocery house of A. Buchanan & Co., directly in front of the burning block, was the most exposed, and caught fir several times, though continually covered with wet blankets, several of which were burnt to cin ders on the roof. By the continued exertions of the people the house was saved uninjured, though no doubt many of their goods were damaged by hasty removal.

The supply of water at the intersection of Se nd and Main gave out almost as soon as the fire broke out, and the gallant firemen had a hard ime to get water to the fire, and the great wender was, that they were enabled for the lack of means to do any service at all. The steam fire engine, the great folly of the city, was quietreposing in its new house, and the horses in

The loss of Messrs. Walter, & Co., was the most severe. Their war hou were fuil of stoves, some 2,000, which, logether with the patterns, were nearly all destroyed. Their loss was fully \$20,000, with an insurance of \$8,000, divided between western geneies, and the London office, of which Mr. Sinton is agent. Their extensive foundry, in the rear of the warenouses, was saved by the exertions of the fire nen. Their buildings were insured for \$4,000.

Messrs. Brady & Daviess estimate their loss, n bacon, rope, and other articles in store, incluing one hundred casks of bacon, at about ten ousand dollsrs. It may be less. They were overed by insurance-divided letween the Merchants' and Franklin, of this city, and the Monarch, foreign agency.

Pitkin Brothers had their warehouse stored with farming implements, the greater portion of which were consumed, involving a lass of about three thousand dollars. They were insured for two thousand five hundred dollars in the Girard usurance Co., of Philadelphia. The house they ceupied, together with the one adjoining, was he property of Mr. Keigwin, we believe, but of buildings and property could not fall short of 850,000.

We heard of a good many accidents at the fire, and various escapes from falling wells, &c., but are glad to state that no one was seriously hurt. The demand for water works was never more seiously felt than last night. The fire originsted n the lower story of the warehouse of Brady & Daviess. It will be seen by the card of Wallace, Lithgow & Co., that they return their acknowladgements to the firemen, and add that they are eady, as ever, to furnish their customers

Bloody Rencontre --- One Mun Killed and Two Badly Wouldded.

Vesterday afternoon Edmind Shinn, a citizen f the county, was instantly killed in a recon re with Wm. Walker and Hercules Walker. The parties had quarreled at the Osklane, about so:ne private matters, when Wm. Walker and Shipp engaged, with deadly weapons, pistols and the desperately wounding of the former, who, we are to d, was shot in the shoulder, and was out several times on the arms. Shipp veceived five stale in the breast.

While they were engaged Hercules Waller, brother to the other, went to his assistance and was shot in the spine. He was in a very critical condition last evening, and not expected to survive. The pistol shot was fired by a triend of Shipp's, we are told, but as the whole bloody affair must undergo investigation we forb a

quest on the body of Shipp last evening. The verdict of the jury was, that he came to his death from stabs in the left breast, inflicted with knife in the hands of Wm. Valker. The paries are all residents of Jefferson county

A STORY FOR THE CREDITIOUS .-- Somethi ery strange is reported to have occurred on Pea ridge in Lincoln county, Jenn., a few weeks ago. A horse and plow-s the story goeswhich a farmer was using inhis field, sunk and disappeared in the earth, eaving a hole to which no bottom has vet leen found, and in which the farmer himself cane near falling. His eighbors were called to the place, who, by means of ropes, let him down in search of the horse and plow, to the depth of firty or fifty feet, but the farther he went the larger the hole appeared. and he called to his friends to pull him up, which they did. Several unsuccessful attempts were afterwards made to fathom the hole. The horse and plow have "gone the way of all the earth."

HIGH PRICE OF SLAVES .- The Richmond (Va.) Despatch says there has seen a greater demand for slaves in that city during the months of May, une and July, than was ever known before, and

they have commanded better prices during that ime. This latter is ar unusual thing, as the mmer months are generally the dullest of the year for that kind of property. Prime field ands, women, will now bring from \$1,000 to \$1,100, and men from \$1,250 to \$1,500. Not ong since, a likely negro girl sold in that city at a private sale for \$1,700. A large number of negroes are bought on speculation, and probably there is not less than \$1,000,000 in that town now seeking investment in such property.

For Dog FANCIERS .- At a suit for the reco ery of a stolen dog, Justice Drullard, of Buffalo smissed the case, deciding that the law does not consider dogs as property. The lsw on the subject was quoted from Barbour's Criminal Law, p. 160, as follows: "But as to other ani-mals which do not serve for food, dogs, and other creatures, kept for whim and pleasure, stealing them does not amount to larceny at com-

NICARAGUAN EMIORANTS. - We understand that quite a number of emigrants for Nicaragua. will start from this city to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, under charge of Capt. Green. Those who wish to join the expedition should lose no time in making application. Captain G., has provided transportation for 150 emigrants, and t is designed to sail from New York on the

Our relations with Spain have bee quite interesting, if not critical, as appears from he dispatches lately received from our Minister, Mr. Dolge. The Government cannot with safety make any concessions, which would seem to compromise the national dignity The Cortez ensured the Government for having allowed and paid the claim on account of the Black Warrior affair, and, in consequence of that, the Government has refused our demand for the adjustment of pending other claims.

ITWm. L. Todd, Esq., for many long years n old-line Whig, and formerly the editor of the Plorence (Ala.) Enquirer, while it was in existence has come out in a strong and patriotic letter for Buchanan. He rises above old prejudices and party animosity, to serve his country by acting with the only party that is at all me

Wuan Forty - Prince Paul Laterhary, who s to represent the Emperor of Austria at the pronution of Alexander at Moscow, is making extraordinary preparations. His four Hungarian costumes surpass in richness and elegance all belief. They are richly embroidered, in exquisite taste, and almost covered with brilliants and costly pearls valued at \$1,000,000. The carriages and liveries of the Prince are not less

Thos. H. Hunt, Esq., of Memphis, had a raluable negro woman stolen from him a few family in the capacity of nurse.

A Damning Exposition. adrew Jackson Donelson one of Henry Clay Bitterest Defamers.

Anxious to direct the attention of the people om the real issue, and to exasperate Old Line Thips against Buchanan, the Louisville Journal nd its toadies have, day after day, been deouncing Buchansn for the part they charge he took in the notorious bargain and corruption charged against Henry Clay, and by the grossest misrepsentations and most villainous falsehoods have ttempted to gain a paltry political advantage, y exciting and enlisting against him those who e weak enough to believe statements which long nce have been proven to be entirely groundles. Ve have already exposed the base libels of these raceless scoundrels, and we intend to probe the ing until all its disgusting rottenness is exosed to the public.

But we do not design this article as a defense f Mr. Buchanan. We merely wish to show ow these creatures in glass houses have been owing stones, and to prove, by testimony that cannot be gainsayed, that instead of Buhanan, it is one of the candidates on the Know Nothing ticket-Andrew Jackson Doneison, the "greasy" Tennesseean, the self-same man who delighted to denounce Fillmore as Abolitionist-who endorsed the slander against Clay, and applauded the slanderer before a meeting of thousands of the people of Tennessee and Kentucky. We wish every Old Line Whig n the State to read this danning exposition, and hen say if Donelson does not deserve the scorn, e hisses, the condomnation and the detestation of all decent people, and if he should not be spurned and kicked by them instead of being

In the Nashsille Union of August 19, 1844, nd copied into the Washington Globe of Angust 31, 1844, is a full and authentic account of the elebrated Democratic msss meeting, held at Nashville, Tennessee, during the 15th and 16th days of Aaugust, 1844. From that document we select the following extract: The Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, was to have

addressed the meeting on the second day, but in the progress of the discussion, Maj. A. J. Donel-son, who was in the chair in the absence of the son, who was in the chair in the absence of the President, announced to the meeting that he had just received a note from Mr. Boyd, informing him that an accident in the overturning of a carriage containing his family, in the morning—in which, however, no serions personal injury had been sustained—would prevent him from being present to address the meeting. Major Donelson, on making this announciation, CALLED THE ATTENTION OF THE MEETING TO THE FACT THAT MR. BOYD WAS THE DISTINGUISHED KENTUCKIAN WHO HAD CHARGED AND PROVED UPON MR. CLAY IN HIS PLACE IN CONGRESS, THE CHARGE OF BARGAIN, INTRIGUE AND CORRUPTION' IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1825, AND WHO HAD BEEN SUSTAINED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS IN HIS COURSE. HE, THERFORE, PROPOSED

DEMOCRACY OF HIS DISTRICT. Such facts as the above quotation furnishes, equire no comment. They speak in sufficiently significant terms. Can even Know-Nothing effrontery again dare ask Whigs to vote for a man, who, before fifteen thousand people, asked, that three times three cheers be given for the man who had "charged and proved" "bargain, inwhere insured we did not learn. The entire loss trigue and corruption" upon Henry Clay-and this so late as 1844, when Donelson knew th charge had years before been exposed and ex oloded! Any Whig who could vote for Donelson after this exposition, deserves to be compelled to live under Know-Nothing thraldom the balance of his days.

The Result.

We give this morning all the returns from vaous portions of the State received up to last night. It will be seen that they indicate still greater Democratic gains. If the Know-Nothngs continue to lose in the remainder of the State in the same ratio, the Democratic majority in Kentucky will be fully fifteen thousand.

ubjoined, is a table of the		-
losses compared with the	vote for	Morehead
Clarke, onc year ago:		
	GAIN.	1.098.
Henderson	210	
Barren	390	
Woodford	173	
Fayette	215	
Mason	810	
Scott	266	
Owen	300	
Pendleton	223	
Hardin	400	
Harrison	260	
Lewis	450	
Oldham	63	
Henry	77	
Horizon . (. 4:)	563	
Jefferson	300	
-		

Fifteen counties have thus already overc rehead's majority, and the strongest Demo eratic counties are yet to be heard from. In No mber, the tncrease will be still greater

The election for Circuit Judges in this Stat

as resulted as follows: Paducah District .- R. K. Williams, Dem. Bowling Green District .- A. W. Graham Bardstown District .- G. W. Kavanaugh

Louisville District .- W. F. Bullock, K. K. Lexington District .- W. C. Goodloe, K. N. Mt. Steerling District .- J. W. Moore, Dem. Maysville District .- E. C. Phister, Buchana

Covington District .- S. M. Moore, Dem. Elizabethtown District .- James Stewart,

In the remaining four districts the Democrati candidates are doubtless elected. This does very well inasmuch as the last legislature gerryandered the State with a view to there bein out two Democratic districts.

TRADE OF NEW OBLEAMS .- The domestic ex ports of New Orleans to foreign and coastwise ports, for the fiscal year just closed, amounted to \$110.353.436, which is an increase over the year ending the 30th June, 1855, of twenty-six milons six hundred and eighty-five thousand and en doilars. The incresse in exports to foreign countries for the year reaches the extraordina um of \$24,859,411, or within a few hundred dollars of twenty-five millions of dollars, and ar increase over the great year of 1853 of \$12,749. 339. The domestic exports from New Orlean

exceed those of New York for the same period o ime. They are given as follows:-New Orleans \$80.547.963; New York, \$75,026,244; or over five millions greater from New Orleans than from New York. Mast.-The Madison (Ind.) Courier says:

rlend from the country brought us two twigs of an oak, to show what an enormous quantity acorns there will be this year. Our friend says he as seventy hogs, and he will not have to feed them at all nutil fattening time. The drouth, if not goo for the growing corn, appears to have been exce ent for the mast. Be thankfui, brethren, for the acorns.

A COUNTESS IN TROUBLE. -The Countess Rondeau, a French lady, has had her trunks seized at the Lafarge House, New York, by Custom-house officer, who alleges that they con tain packages of goods subject to duty and valued at \$40,000. Should the goods be confiscated the informer will get one-half.

KANSAS CROPS .- Reports from Kansas giv. favorable accounts of the crops out there. The wheat will probably yield about thirty bushels to the acre. Corn, which is the principal crop, promises well. After this season Kansas will feed itself and have a surplus. Hemp was sown some few places this season, and the yield will be fully equal to that in Missouri. The yellow fever is prevailing in Ke

West, Fla. A letter from that place, dated July 25th, and published in the Charleston Standard, says, "there are now some fifteen or twenty cases under treatment, and the existence of an epidemic is no longer a matter of doubt." The disease was introduced by a Havana barque on the 19th of June, and several deaths had occurred. A NEGRO TARRED AND FEATHERED .- The peo le of Hndson, New York, on Monday last, tar-

ed and feathered William Mowers-a negre earber of that place. The Star says; He is supposed to have been on terms of two great intimacy with a respectable (') white girl. He was taken from his shop by force, marched upon the Public Square, and in the presence of a large "Vigliance Committee," a coat of tar and feathers was well applied. He was then given till Tuesday morning to leave the city. He left as soon as be could ing to leave the city. He left as soon as he conveniently after getting out of the clutches of "friends."

The Connersville (Ind.) Times says the he citizens of that quiet little village, College Corner, tarred and feathered a fellow the other day for shamefully beating his wife. He had been promised a coat of tar if he didn't quit misusing her, but he disregarded the threat, and "caught it" sure enough. He was ridden on a

ELECTION RETURNS. CITY OF LOUISVILLE-OFFICIAL

369 368 354 295 294 299 276 270 276 269 258 276 251 244 251 253 242 237 312 304 315 444 440 440 128 127 127 366 | 294 | 267 | 260 | 244 248 308 440 131 2597 2547 2575 2553 2522 JEFFERSON COUNTY. 358. Porter, Dem., 369; Downey, K. N., 542 vote between Downey and Porter. [More majority in Woodford last August was 328] 106 | 104 | 51 | 47 | 132 | 123 | 48 | 46 | 76 | 75 | 196 | 196 | 179 | 172 | 51 | 48 | 51 | 49 | 21 | 20 | 95 | 94 | GLASCOW, KY., Aug. 5, P. M.—Barren county gives Harvey, K. N., 131 majority for Common-wealth's Attorney, and Card, Dem., 31 majority for Sheriff. LEXINSTON, Kr., Aug. 5, P. M.—Owen conut wes Duvall, Dem., 1,100 majority. Harrison county 30 to 60 Democratic majority. Scott 409 Democratic majority. 1006 973 995 971 Chancellor Chan, C. Cl'k. Marshat C. C The Know-Nothing majority for County officer 291 26i 252 239 Cincinnati, August 5.—Masou county—Circui Judge: E. C. Phister, Whig, 1,036; Wadsworth Know-Nothing, 888. Commonwealth's Attorney Bruce, American, 898; Rust, Democrat, 605. Circuit Court Clerk. Owena, American, 1,006, Metcali Whig, 1,004.

32 | 352 39 | 294 69 | 245 85 | 231 99 | 207 95 | 208 90 | 290 53 | 425 44 | 122 2493 596 2364 756 2457 JEFFERSON COUNTY . 102 | 56 | 62 | 90 38 109 34 75 191 169 46 43 18 84 Kentucky this morning favor the Democ Impression prevails that the Democrats are successful throughout the State. 175 66 79 30 54 46 63 42 77 20 30 93 51

159 n head's majority was 87. ULDHAM COUNTY-OFFICIAL Lagrange. - Judge of Appeals - Marshall, K. N.

Duvall, Dem., 131. Circnit Judge.—Bullock, K. N., 70. Com. Attorney.—Cralg, K. N., 57, Clayton, Dem. Sheriff.—Caplinger, Dem., 143; Mason, K. Circuit Clerk —B. Hopkins, Dem., 187.
Assessor,—Maddox, Dem., 116: Wells, K. Covington.—Judge of Appeals—Marshall, K. N., pavall, Dem., 42. Clrcalt Judge—Bullock, K. N., 21. Com. Attorney—Craig, K. N., 19; Clayton, Dem.

6.

Sheriff—Caplinger, Dem., 57; Mason, K. N., 19.
Clronit Clerk—Hopkins, Dem., 57.
Assessor—Maddox, Dem., 47; Wells. K. N., 20.
Ballardsville.—Judge of Appeals—Marshall, K.
N., 69: Dvail, Dem., 49.
Clronit Judge—Bullock, K. N., 69.
Com. Attorne;—Craig, K. N., 69; Clayton, Dem.,

Sheriff—Caplinger, Dem., 60; Mason, K. N., 65 Circuit Clerk—Hopkins, Dem., 67. Assessor—Maddox, Dem., 59; Wells, K. N., 67 Brosensboro.—Jndge of Appeals—M, 56; Duvall, Dem., 51. Circult Judge—Bullock, K. N., 57. Circult Judge-Bullock, K. N., 57. Com. Attorney-Craig, K. N., 57; Clayton, Dem.

Sheriff-Caplinger, Dem., 52; Mason, K. N. Circuit Clerk—Hopkins, Dem., 67.

Assessor—Maddox, Dem., 54; Wells, K. N.
Saltillo.—Judge of Appeals—Marsball, K. Circuit Judge—Bullock, K. N., 54. Com. Attorney—Craig, K. N., 51; Clayton.

Sheriff—Caplinger, Dem., 48; Mason, K. N., 47. Circuit Clerk—Hopkins, Dem., 51. Assessor—Maddox, Dem., 44; Wells, K. N., 48. Floydsburgh.—Judge of Appeals—Marshall, K. Y., 21; Dwail, Dem., 71. Circuit Judge—Bullock, K. N., 22. Com. Attorney—Craig, K. N., 19; Clayton, Dem.,

Sheriff-Caplinger, Dem., 76; Mason, K. N. Sheriff—Capinger, Dem., 90. Circuit Clerk—Hopkins, Dem., 80. Assessor—Maddox, Dem., 74; Weels, K. N. Westport.—Judge of Appeals—Marshall, K. N. 7; Duvall, Dem, 36. Circuit Judge—Bullock, K. N., 68. Com. Attorney—Craig, K. N., 66; Clayton, Dem. Sheriff-Caplinger, Dem., 55, Mason, K. N., 55 Circuit Clerk.-Hopkins, Dem., 43.

Assessor—Maddox, Dem., 43, Wells, K. N., 5, Assessor—Maddox, Dem., 34; Wells, K. N. 82, Total—Duvall's majority 73; Craig's 199; Capger's 159; Maddox's 52. FRANKLIN COUNTY-OFFICIAL, pellate Judge.-Marshall, K. N., 992; I

FAYETTE COUNTY-OFFICIAL.
peilate Judge.-T. A. Marshall, K. N., 1,312

Appellate Judge.—I. A. Marshall, K. N., 1,312, Duvall, Dem., 374. Circuit Judge.—W. C. Goodloe, K. N., 1,233; R. wes, Ind., 561. wes, Ind., 561. Commouwealth's Attorney.—W. S. Downey, K. 1,284, Thos. W. Porter, Buchanan Whig, 875. Sheriff.—Dudley, K. N., 1,222; Wallace, Dem., 973.
Circuit Clerk - Nortou, K. N., 1,266; Wood, 761; Todd, 116.

Court of Appeals. - Marshall, K. N., 599; Duvall, em., 297. Marshall's majority, 302. Circuit Judge.—Bramlett Bramlette's majority, 269. Commonwealth's Attorney.—Van Winkle, K. N., 6; Stone, Dem., 317. Van Wuskie's majority, 269. NELSON COUNTY

BOYLE.

ounty gives a considerable majority cratic mominees for Judge and Co ocratic nominees for Judge and Commonwealth in Attorney. In the first Magistrate's district the Know-Nothings elected their Constable and Justice. In the 9th district they elected a justice—there be-ing no opposition. John Morton, Democrat, elected Marshal of Bardstown, without opposition. TRIMBLE COUNTY. wing are the reported majorities for

PRYOS.

BULLITT COUNTY Circuit Jndge.—W F Bullock, 527. Attorney.—E. S. Cralg, 479. Clerk.—Samnels, K. N., 563; Field, D., 512. Kalfas elected Coroner, and Changell. Academy. oner, and Chappell, Assessor JESSAMINE.

The majorities in this county are as follows

(arshall's about 25.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Attorney .- Arthur, Dem., 1,084; Phelps, K. N., uit Clerk .- Boyd, Dem., 1,103; Robb, K. N., ,037. Sheriff.—Glave, Dem., 1,069, Martin, K. N.,

WOODFORD COUNTY

FROM LEXINGTON

HENDERSON COUNTY.

MASON COUNTY.

For Circuit Conrt Clerk-G. T. Wood, Demo For Sheriff-Shriveley, Dem.

HARDIN COUNTY

For Circuit Clerk—A. M. Brown, K. N. For Sheriff—R. B. Euglish, K. N.; no opposit For County Attorney—J. B. Thomas, K. N.;

Stewart's (K. N.) majority for Circuit Judge in

SCOTT COUNTY

HENRY COUNTY.

Duvall, Dem., tor Appellate Judge, 215 majority Nutail, Dem., for Circuit Judge, 108 majority.

KENTUCKY ELECTION

Democratic majorities of Nolan county, 230 obell, Kenton, Pendleton, Harrison and Brack

IOWA ELECTION.

Washington, Aug. 6 .- A private dispatch my he city of Dubuque, Iowa, gives 350 Democratic

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 5, P. M.—The Democrati andidate tor Congress is largely ahead in the dis

FROM WASHINGTON

(PRI VATE AND SPECIAL DESPATCH)
MISSOURI ELECTION.

Howard County-Polls Dem for Governor

Chariton County-Large majority for Polk, Ber

.120, Richmond, Dem., 673.

Vote for Governor about the

Ewing 132; Polk 95; Benton 10.

olk's majority over Ewing 75.

jected to the legislature.

to the legislature.

on's vote very small.

etter elected K. N.'s to the legislature

alority: Bentou 50 votes in the county.

Saline County-In the Cambridge

Osage County-Benton ticket ahead.

ST. LOUIS. August 6th

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- Private dispatche

Duvall's (Democrat) majority, 470. Glenn, (Democrat,) Sheriff, 115. Porter's (Democrat) majority for Conttorney, between 250 and 300.

ceived 525 majority. The Democrats gain generally.

mocratic majority.
majority for Dudley (K. N.) for

THE HENRY DISTRICT PRYOS. 1,000 The counties of Carrol and Gallatin are yet ear from. They all give majorities for Pryor.

Allen has been sick and is forced to return to New Orleans for his health. He will, however, join as azain in the fall, with more men and munitions of war. Ned. McDonald, of Louisville, or I should say Vote of Woodford in full. Marshall, 567; Duvail Lieutenant-Col. E. H. McDonald, has now com nd of our pattation
Yours, in the hope of making the world Democitie.

DESDICHADO.

Letter from "Little Britain."

MRSSRS. EDITORS -To-day R W Hamon, Esq. State Elector for the American II party, and Se-ncius Garfield, Amintant Elector for the State at arge for the Democratic party, addressed the good people of Boyle county Although the weather was excessiv ly warm, yet the Court House was crowded to overflowing. Mr. Hamon led off in a speech of one and a half hours, and he interested his own party, and amused the Democrate and oldline Whiga. Mr H. is a very rapid and boisterous speaker. He is very ignitable, and sometimes his mercury would rise to blood-heat of ex tement, tioniarly when he spoke of the Pope, for whom e cherishes the most intense hatred. Indeed, we

Campbell and Kenton counties give each a Dem c majority of 300. Grant county gives a small cratic majority, and Pendleton 200 American Mr. Hanson is a young man of some pro-6 years of age—is very frank a i good hum nd, in the convivia circle, can farmanh his quo nirth. He has the humor, but no quate the ulency of Falstaff. Mr. Hamon's speech resided finely with the speech of a Mr. Hamo

ile and Mercer many are comi g out of the CINCINNATI, Ang. 6.—The American majorities of Bullitt county, are 200; Hart county, 250; Har-din, 400; Boone, 200; Franklin, 200; Grant, 30. It is said there is considerable falling off in the impoels, Kenton, resultern, Bartson, in average 450.
Ninth District—Moore, (Dem.) for Circuit Judge. CMICAGO, Ang. 6.—The returns to date from teu numties in Iowa, foot np 1,950 Republican majority. Timothy Davis, (Rep.) for Congress from the scond District, is largely ahead.

Boone County.-Ewing, K. N., for Governor 10

hanan Vindicated.

Randolph County-Largely for Polk over Ev Pike County-Benton gets 50 votes out of 2,20 Cole County-Polk's majority over Ewing 30 Benton beats Polk 75. Parsons, Dem St. Charles County-Polk 325; Benton 652; Ew ig, 486. Dudley, Dem., and Heald, Whig, ele

nton 19. For Congress, Caruthers 512; Perr an 339; Stevenson 8 The Kentuckians in Nicaragus

St. Francols County-Polk's majority

Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier It was a beautiful Sahbath day, two weeks ago the lake terminated, and we canght sight of th owers and turrets—the bastions and battier this capital city. Our trip up the river basb easant, marred, indeed, by only one incident of sorrowful nature, and that the death of one of onr meu, John Parsons, who, I believe, formerly lived in your office, and who, like nearly all per sons of my acquaintance who have ever breather ne atmosphere of newspaper offices, was of uncom on Intelligence and cieverness. We buried his nonorably, and with no little emotion, for he e first offering of our little band of Kentucki upon the altar of Republican liberty. And so a last onr long voyage is ended. It has not been these were portions of a soldier's life, that we had fortified ourselves against, and we disembarked her rance personally, than when we received you the ago. Sunday as it was, we immedia ormed in line. Col. Jack Allen took the head the hattalion, and following with soldierly step came company A, with "yours truly" giving the who is first Lieutenant. We numbered one but dred and five in all, and marched through the strange looking streets proudly enough, each man bearing his rifle, while in the belts of all were visible those sanguinary Colt's, that revolve and fire. Arriving at the Grand Plaza, a beautiful publi narters having been assigned as. Since then we have entered upon regular army life, and I assur isine is not so good as it might be, but Lt. Over ton, the commissary of subsistance, provides abund bread, and the tropical fruits that grow here in such perfect inxuriance, we have enough to satisfy the

Of course I have seen Walker. His physique i ertainly unprepomessing, and I was forced to look ndingiy npon him, as he meas out five feet four, with high heel boots. But he had an eagle eye, and an imperious manner, combin with a certain sauviter that agreeably moderate anything of haughtiness in his manner. He was such as Kentucky produces, form "sinews of war

of which any General might be proud. Our life here is one of dolce far mente, and we are all longing for a change that will enable us to ntensils becoming rusty. Five days ago we had some little excitement upon the occasion of the election of Walker as President, being proclaimed All the troops were assembled in the Plaza, and the decree was read in Spanish, followed by thunderous vivas from the people, in which we joined. We then marched all through the city, and at divers points the same coremony was observed. The

upon a game that will so certainly prove unprofi The upshot of the matter, I think, is peace and prosperity—the development of the wondergradual absorpt on of all Central America. That accomplished, we shall be ble to present ourselves to you for a place in the sisterhood of States, when you may expect some of us home as Senators or

than upon the sunny side of the streets in Louisvile during dog days. All the boys are well and cheerful. Col. Jack

aid Pope will never be on friendly terms any mor

hat Blair for Congress will receive 800 majority in St. Louis city, and 600 in the district. Benton 1,000 over Ewing the American candidate for Governor and 6000 over Polk (anti-Benton) for Governor is

Gov. R. P. Letcher-Mr. Bus

Cooper County-Benton 344; Ewing 602; Poll 98. Harrison, Whig, and McCuteboon, Dem. Lincoln County-Polk's majority over Ewin county 400; Caruthers for Congress the same.

St. Genevieve County—Polk 496; Ewing 341

NAILAD -The Jou sail and other pap

Know-Nothingism.

MR HALDERMAN:—Since Know-Nothingism first tegan to apread its wings of ebon darkness, along the political horizon of our once bappy, prosperous, and peaceful country, I have endeavored to note some prominent points of its character. First, its most licentious, depraved, debanched, and disreputable members, are the the most noisy, bitter, and vociferous in their denunciations of men of foreign birth, and communicants of the Catholic Charoh, the virtues of some of whom as tar outshines those of the baser sort of Know-Nothings as the sun of noonday outshines the dim moon.

Second, there seems to be a peculiar class of black-legs, rowdies, etc., whose separate duty, combined with the efforts of a few (alas, too many) higoted, ignorant, church-mice seems to be concentiated. bined with the efforts of a few (alas, too many) bigoted, ignorant, church-mice seems to be concentrated in the dirty work of browbeating blackguarding, and tradnoing unoffending adopted citizens, who have the discernment to know their rights and the manliness to contend for them. Third, some Know-Nothings, possessing no character, no moral worth, no integrity, or honor, hope to hide their own leanness of soul by directing attention to the faults and vices of others, and diverting it from their own, forgetful of the infunction tention to the faults and vices of others, and diverting it from their own, forgetful of the injunction—"Take the mote from thine own eye, and then you will see clear to pluck the beam from thy brother's." Fourth, if Know-Nothings would exert half the effort they put forth to degrade foreigners and oppress Catholies, in elevating and moralizing some of their neighbors' sons, and extending their own contracted views of the principles, free government, and Constitutional rights, they would insure for themselves more respect from the learned, the good and generous, and render themselves truly worthy of the proud title. "American."

of the proud title." American."

Pith, the general proclivities of higoted clergymen toward political religion, under liberal protestant pretences, have canced many to view them
as wolves in sheep's clothing, the emissaries of demagogues, the abettors of procription, and enemiss to popular rights, who are doing more to clog
the wheels of a generous and high-minded christientity than the combined efforts of undiaguised roud title, "American.

addelity.

Sixth, I am happy to say that in my last obserations the "fourth degree" is being looked npon as
he most honoroble and by far the most popular in
he circle of Know-Nothingism. It will soon, I
tope, be the case, that Democracy will have no foce In that party to contend against but the ignorant, he designing, and the fanatical. These are not wor-thy of our steel. Then will bonorable old-time Whig-

CONSERVATIVE MIKE.

Charge of Seduction and Abortion-Mudume Restell Arrested. Elizabeth Kaiser, a Germaa girl, twenty-five rears of age, residing at No. 183 Varick street, on fluraday appeared before Justice Osborne, and nade a complaint against Charles Sebultz, a brick roade a complaint against Charles Sebults, a brick dealer, doing business in Greenwich etreet, and also against Madame Restell, alias Anna A. Lohman, residing at No. 162 Chambers street, charging the former with her seduction under promise of marriage, and the latter with having perpetrated an abortion on her person. Her affidavit states further that in July, 1853, ahe arrived in this city with a letter of introduction to a Mrs. Faber, then tiving at No.545 Greenwich street, in whose house she remained about six weeks, when she became assomainted with Schultz, who engaged her to take minted with Schultz, who engaged her to take of his three children, who had recently lost care of his three children, who had recently lost their mother. She complied with his request, and lived with Mr. Schultz nntil last April, when he sent her away. She further states that, while living at Schultz's house, he, by promising to marry her as soon as he had been a widower for a year, and by telling her that his house should be her home while he lived, effected her seduction. Their intercourse commenced in March, 1884, and continued till the following November. On or about the 1st of November, believing herself to be encente, she informed Schultz of the fact, who then requested her to visit a female friend of his, (Madame Restell) who would inform her whether her narmines were correct, and if they proved so, he would marry her at once. The two accordingly visited Madame Restell, and, while in her house, Schultz had a private interview with her, and gave visited Madame Restell, and, while in her house, Sohnitz had a private interview with her, and gave her money. The girl was then made to lie down, and the woman Restell produced an abortion upon her without her being aware, nnill too late to prevent it, of what she was doing. The complainant was immediately after conducted by Schnitz to his house, where she remained until hast April, when he sent her away. From the time the abortion was produced to the present, she has been in very poor health, and wholly unable to work for a wiring, and hardly able even to walk.

ae General Sessions. Abraham Goodman, of No. I Centre street, became her security. Mr. Schultz having gone up the river on business, did not re-turn till Thursday morning, when he was arrested by Officer Marsh and taken to the Halls of Justice. Justice Obsorne required him to find ball in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the charge preferred against him —New York Tribune.

Bank Swindle Exposed---Arrest of the Parties.

An arrest was made by Pinkerton & Co., North-western Police Agency, last Satarday, and an ex-amination held before Justices D'Wolf and ifoising-ton, which reveals an attempt to put the notes of a bank in circulation which, from the testimony, bida

ed to go to trial. The charge, if sustained, is de forgery by the statute. he men arrested are Affred Hyde, and C. Mait-d James, having an office of No. I, North Dear-

with intent to defrand.

The bills are one's and two's on the American Exchange Bank, Georgetown, D. C., and are coarse a their appearance, probably lithographed instead of engraved on steel. It is not likely that they have yet succeeded in getting any great circulation at this point. The following is a description of the seattle.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK pay Two Dollars on demand to the Bear Oct. 31, 1855

Georgetown, D. C.
S. H. Keith, Cash.
Z. Pierson, Prest.
Vignette—A spread eagle with shield, a vessel
ad steamer on the left, and a bridge and buildings the right. The two upper corners have the re 2 in Medallion and the word Two cut over

eperate stamps as follows: Bought by Z. Pierson & Co., Bankers and Brokers, S, Beekman street, New York, under the

Bought at No. 1, North Dearborn street, Chl-0 The parties were held to bail, Hyde for \$1,000, and James for \$500.—Chicago Press.

A few weeks ago, as the local editor of one of ar city papers, on visiting the cells of the Ninth reet Station House, fell into conversation with a per fellow who had been nextenced to three days aprisonment for drunkenness. To his surprise he and the man to be a person of superior education, quainted with the classics and modern languages, and the control of the

The unfortunate fellow hung about the city for aome weeks, a wee-begone, wretched looking object, when his attention was called to an advertise ment in a paper for a pastor to a church in a small town in this State. He had studied theology, but was not a believer in the tenets of the church in question; however, he became a candidate for the sacred office. There were other candidates, and on different days they preached before the congregation. The late tenant of the Ninth street cells was the last to exhibit his newers, he preached, and

Old-Line Whig Lawyers in Cincinnati for Mr. Buchanan. The following are he names of some of the rominent Old-line Whig lawyers in Cincinnati

prominent Old-line Whig lawyers in Cincinnati
who support Mr. Buchanson for the Precidency. It is quite a formidable list as respects talents
and respectability, and embraces the very flower
of the old Clay and Webster organization
Judge James,
Judge M. R. Tilden,
Judge Saffin,
Chas. Anderson, Esq.,
Joshun Bates, Esq.,
Joshun Bates, Esq.,
Nich. Longworth, Esq.,
Nich. Longworth, Esq.,
Y. Worthington, Esq.,
Patrick Mallon, Esq.,
Patrick Mallon, Esq.,
Poliot Jones, Esq.

we had another little flare-up to-day. Mr. Edmandson, of Virginia, met that fluestrious and pure Republican, Orasmus B. Matteson, la the loby near the House post-office, and took him to task pretty roundly. He informed him politely, in Victoria Angio-Saxos, that he was "a raseal," a corrupt dog, maworthy the association of gentiemen, and whom he had always despised."

Matteeon took it like a Republican, and meaked way after Mr. Caruthers. Governor Smith and hers interfered, to make him from further casti

souriout hair.—Indicana polits Locomotive.

Sold by the druggets and dealers in LouisSold by the druggets and dealers in Louiswhen November comes will assist in executing

EXPORTED FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURSE XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Saturdan's Proceedings.

EVENING SESSION. Washington, Ang. 4.—Mr. Lumpkin spoke of the Black Republicans being organized upon sectional principles. This was the commencement of a revolution, for, if successful, that party would conduct the government in accordance with the views a triumphant majority, and no Southern man ild accept office under it. Those politicians in-d bringing about a disruption of the Union. To rabid spirit of anti-slavery should, be attributed return of the Union of the Union of the Union.

the existing evils.

Mr. Wade, while engaged in his avowed object of calling men's minds to the better and purer days of the Republic, said if the Constitution is to be used the Republic, asid if the Constitution is to be used merely as an Instrument to propagate human bondage, it cannot endure, nor was it desirable in should. It is impossible to construct a non of the sentiments declared by the modern sham, Black Democracy, who would substitute for the Constitution a machine for slavery extension without limit, time, or space.

After further debate the House adjourned.

After further dehate the House adjourned Monday's Proceedings.

Washington, Ang. 4.—Senate—Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which lies over, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report forthwith with a resolution anthorising the President to direct the attorney of Kansas to enter a noile prosequi on each of the indictments against Robinson, Smith, Jenkins, John Brown, Williams, G. W. Brown, and Deltzler, for treason against the U.S.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the claim of Richard W. Thompson, and considerable debate ensued.

and considerable debate ensued.

The Senate did not dispose of it.

On motion of Mr. Seward, the river and harbor On motion of Mr. Seward, the river and harbor bill was taken np, and a dehate was had involving the general merits of the system.

The Senate passed the bills continuing certain public works in Massachusetts, the improvement of the Mississippi river, and the harbors of New Carble, Delaware, Erie, Pa, and the bills to continue the improvement of Rock river rapids, and the improvement of the Tennessee river.—Adonnmed.

providing for the appointment of a commission to run the boundary line between Washington Terri-tory and the British possessions under the Oregon treaty, there being conflicting claims to valuable islands owing to the undetermination of the main

Mr Purviance moved a suspension of the rules, Mr Purviance moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire forthwith and report by what authority the recent arrests in Kausas, of Messrs Robinson, Deitzler, Brown, Smith, and others, had been made, together with the of fences with which they stand charged, if they are imprisoned on the charge of treason, for participation in the formalion of the Topeka Constitution, and directing the Committee to report a bill ordering nolle prosequis to be entered upon the indictments, the said Committee to have power to send for persons and narres. The motion was disagreed

for persons and papera. The motion was disagreed to. Yeas 106, pays 74, a two-thirds vote being The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 108 to 74, which was not two-thirds, to enable bim to deliver a report of the Pacific Railroad bill from the Select Committee. Mr. Grow made an ineffectual motion to consider

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing any two indges of the Court of Claims to act as a quorum for the transaction of business, and the ap um for the transaction of business, and the ap-pointment of an Assistant Solicitor and an addi-ional Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Zollicoffer, the Military Com-

mittee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of parchasing the Hermitage, Tenn., for a branch Military Academy.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the judicial legislative expenses licretofore authorized by law. After acting on many of its items the House took a recess till 7 o'clock. EVENING SESSION.

House. -Mr. Cullen read an extract from the Savanah Republican, purporting to give a sketch of the remarks of Cobb, of Ga., delivered in that State, recently, in which his (Cullen's) name was landard in the desired of the control incidently introduced.

Mr. Cullen wished to know whether Mr. Cobb med the language quoted.

Mr. Cobb explained. The position that he had

Mr. Cobb explained. The position that he had taken was that it would be dangerons to throw the election into the House, which would result in the choice of Fremont. The Republicans have thirteen States, and if there shall be one elected in the place of Mr. Allen, and one in Mr. Trumbull's district, Illinois would be added; and if Mr. Ball, whose seat is contested, be onsted and a Republican elected in his stead, lows would be secured for Fremont, making effects. States. These is were consistent.

ed in his stead, Iowa would be secured for Fremont, making fifteen States. Thus it was certain his election would be dependent on Mr. Cullen, the Representative from Delaware.

He was unwilling to trust it there, considering Cullen's course in the election for Speaker.

Was it Mr. Cullen's fixed opinion that he will not vote, under any circumstances, for Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Cullen replied to Mr. Cobb, saying that he had no ground for saying what would be his course in such a contingency. He came here as a national American, and against the votes of every Democrat in Delaware, excepting half a dozen of personal friends. Was it suspected that he should support friends. Was it suspected that he should support the Democratic party and vote for his enemies. He fervently trusted that the election would not be brought into the House, but if it should be, would vote for Mr. Fillmore first and last—not for Buchas-au, nor Fremont, and was satisfied Mr. Fillmore

ition, which was one of danger to the South, and auton, which was one of canger to the South, and favorable to Fremont.

Mr. Cullen repeated, it was his duty to vote for Mr. Fillmore to the last, and if God should permit the election to come into the House, he should fear-lessly do his duty.

Additional Addition

Tuesday's' Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, August 5, P. M .- SENATE .- The Warhington, Angust 5, P. M.—Senate.—The Honse bill providing for running the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British Possessions was taken up and passed.

Mr. Seward presented the petition of Chas. Robinson and others, now confined in Kaness under the charge of treason, praying for their relief, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiclary. The prisoners set forth that their trial is to take place the second Manday in Sentember at Lecomp. The prisoners set form that their trial is to take place the second Monday in September, at Lecompton, and believing they cannot there have a fair and impartial trial, such as the Constitution guarantees every citizen, they pray that a change of venne may be had, and they tried in the Supreme Court of

ess and with good result to the peace and harmo ap of society in any free country in the world. I

revised.

Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, made
a report on the security of additional legislation in
the case of death or disability of the President and

Wice Predicted.

The Senate considered and passed the bill for the improvement of the harbors of Michigan city, Yennillion, and Chicago, and for the laprovement of the navigation of the Ohio river. The bills for the improvement of the Dubnque and Wankegan, were resisted.

sideration of the bills relating to the District consideration of the bills relating to the District of Columbia.

The Honse passed half a dozen private bills, and then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. Mr. Grow moved to strike out the salaries for the judges and Secretary of Kansas, declaring he would not vote to sustain usurpation nor pay salaries to judges who trample down the liberties of the people of the Territory. Mr. Phelps denied that the Legislative Assembly was elected by frand, the proslavery party being in the majority. The effect of

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment, providing that no part of the money for the Territory shall be expended, till the release of those under arrest for treason and other alleged political offences.

He stated that in the county of Leavenworth sixty-five men were thus charged. In Douglas there were six men arraigned for treason, which every lawyer knows to be unfounded.

Mr. Millison said the amendment invoked the direct interference of the House with the course of indicial proceedings, saying, in effect, to the Judges, you shall have no money unless you acquit the prisoners.

He would not characterize the movement as revolutionary, but it was monstrous, and subversive of every principle of common and criminal law.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was rejected, by six majority, and Grow's disagreed to.

Mr. Dunn offered a proviso that no part of the money be drawn from the Treasury till a bill is passed, and approved by the President, for the pacification of the trouble in Kansas, which shall contain the slavery restriction, reparding Kansas and Nebraska. There was but one remedy—to take hold of red mischlef by the roots and tear it all up.

Mr. Grow agreed with Mr. Dunn in that remark,

thers interfered, to save him from further casti action.

Hain Restronator.—Prof. Wood advertises in a columns his valuable medicine for restoring air, and for the prevention of baldness, &c. This tendy has been used quite extensively, and with rest macces. Hundreds, may, thousands, have sed it, and are willing to testify to its efficacy, and the advertisement—go at once and procure bottle, and provs its virtne. Our good old baldwarded backelor friends should embrace this op-for their departure from the anti-slavery extension.

Wednesday's Proceedings. NOTON, Aug. 6 .- SENATE .- The proceedings have been of an unimportant character.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill, which was referred of the Judiciary Committee, to provide for a change of venne in certain criminal cases now pending in the contra of the United States for the territory of Kansas. This founded on the position of Robinson and others presented yesterday.

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Seward wanted to finish the Internal

Mr. Seward wanted to finish the Internal Mr. Hunter insisted that the Appropriation bills ave the precedence. Mr. Donglas was for sitting Army Bills.

Mr. Clayton thought the Appropriation Bills
ould be first acted on as they are in some danger
being lost. He expressed his dissent from the
ca of having night sessions, for it was beyond hn-

r, and millions would be voted away hy less than a

acroum. Mr. Hunter's motion was lost by three majority The Senate considered and passed the bills for appropriations for the improvement of the Harhors of Apolachicola, Charleston, Cape Cod, Providence, Georgetown, D. C., Hnrigate, Bayon La Tourche, Georgetown, D. C., Hnrlgate, Bayon La Tourche, Inland passage between St. Johns and St. Marys rivers; Florida, Mobile Harbor, Hudson river, Steam Dridge, Lake Michigan, for the Improvement of Cape Fear, Illinois and Red river, for a survey of the falls of Red river. The bill for a wagon road to the Pacific, and five private bills were also passed. Mr. Flsh presented a petition from the ocean steam Navigation Company, praying for a renewal of their contract and against the bill to make one with Mr. Vanderbilt. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Orr presented the credentials of Mr. Keitb, re-slected from South Carolina, who was sworn in.

was sworn in. Mr. Thorington reported a bill granting lands in Mr. Inorington reported a bill granting lands in Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas for railroad pur-poses, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Stare of the Union. Mr. Bennett, of New York, reported a bill grant-ing 1,500,000 acres of land in Mississippi for a similar purpose, which was passed—Yeas 93, nays

The House then went into committee of the hole on the legislative, judicial and executive ap reprintion bill.

The clanse appropriating \$800,000, to pay the exenses of the Courts of the United States, was

Mr. Grow moved a proviso that no part of this noney shall be expended for prosecuting or detain ng any person or persons charged with treason of my other political offence in Kansas.

ney other political offence in Kansas.

He desired to withhold support from the Court in the Territory, in order that the prosecutions for the sileged treason may terminate.

Mr. Phelps wanted the question met in a manly and open way. The amendment, in effect, proposed to shield the traitors from deserved punishment.

Mr. Stanton moved to amend, by adding, "Or any prosecution which has heretofore been instituted for collitical offences." He wished to express the disard. itical offences." He wished to express 'is disay probation, of an army being employed in the nefa ious work of crushing out the free State settlers and to preclude the United States from paying on oven one dollar, to fillibustering and marauding

ne House to make itself a jndiclal body, to deter-tine whether treason has been committed, or de-ide, in advance of her tribunal, whether the laws Mr. Grow's amendment, together with Mr. Star n's, was adopted, by a vote of sixty-nine again y-seven. The Committee rose, when Mr. Campbell, of Oblo making appropriations for the bill, omitting the clan-making appropriations for the Kanass Legislature and excluding the provisions of Messrs. Dnnn, Sher man, and Grow, restricting the proposed expendi

res. Washburn, of Me., raised the point that the sub Washing, or are, raised the point that the Shi-titute was not in order.

He was opposed to the action of the Committee if the Whole on the state of the Union, it being uperceded by that of Ways and Means.

Campbell replied that he did not speak for that lommittee, but for himself, and explained at length its casens for offering the substitute. reasons for offering the substitute The Speaker sustained the objection taken by Mr

The House then proceeded to act on the amend The House then proceeded to act on the amendment reported to the bill.

The House voted on Mr. Dunn's amendment, hat no part of the money appropriated be drawn rom the treasnry till the passage and President's pproval of a bill for the pacification of the tronless of Kansas, which shall, among others, contain as restoring the slavery restriction to Kar

as and Aedrassa. Rejected, 45 against 110. The question on Mr. Grow's amendment to the ppropriation bill for the judiciary in Kansas, that are money shall not be drawn from the treasury till ne criminal prosecutions pending in the territory gainst persons charged with treason on an alleged against persons charged with treason on an alleged violation of laws passed by a body of men at Shawnee Mission, claiming to he a legislature, shall be dismissed by the court, and every person who has been or may be restrained from liberty by reason of such provocation be released from confinement.

Agreed to, 84 against 69.

The amendment of Mr. Sherman, similar to the above, was rejected.

Yote stood 39 against 111.

The clause appropriating \$20.000 for the expense.

The clause appropriating \$20,000 for the expense of the legislative assembly of Kansas was stricker

Vote slood 96 against 58. Meesrs. Grow and Stanton's amendment, that no part of the money be expended for posecuting or detaining any person charged with treason, &c., were agreed to by a vole of 82 against 62. The bill was then passed—84 against 55. The Democrats, together with the South Ameri ans and Messrs. Dnnn and Bennett, of New York

oting in the negative.

The House then took a recess till 8 o'clock. Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP E M U NEW YORK, Ang. 4.-The Emn has arrived. S loft Havre on the afternoon of the 22d.

No later intelligence of the revolution in Spain.

Naraves had left Paris for Bayonne. It was supposed that Espartero had been placed under arrest by O'Donnell. by O'Donnell.

Advices from Florence mention negotiations between the governments of Rome, Naples, Florence, and Modena, for the purpose of forming a federacy under the patronage of Anstria.

London, 19th.—Consols for money 955a952, for

recount.
The London Times intimates that Mr. Dallas's proposition for the settlement of the Central Ameri-can questlon is likely to prove satisfactory to Eng-land. land.

Dates from London are only to the 19th, and the commercial news is but a few hours later than previously received.

Parliament would probably be prorogned on the other controls.

Serious riots had occurred at the Aldershott camp on the nights of the 17th and 18th, between the German troops and forty-first regiment. Two Germans were killed and several soldiers wounded on both sides. The immediate cause of the onthreak was not known, but there had for some time previous been an alarming state of excitement at the

Serious disturbances have broken ont in Cassena, in the Papal States, and also at Naples. At the latter place several persons were wounded, and numerous arrests made.

A republican conspiracy had been detected at Tarentum, in the Woslcyles, and many arrests of suspected persons had been made.

The Russian Ambassador at Rome, it is said, has arranged all the difficulties of the Holy See, touching the nominations of hishops for Poland.

The accounts from Spain state the insurrection to be effectually crushed at Madrid. where O'Donnell

effectually crushed at Madrid, where O'Donne se enectuany creamed at stauril, where O Donnell sad made preparations for an outbreak, sun ounding he city with 18,000 troops—200 were killed. The tatements of the progress and prospects of the interection are conflicting.

O'Donnell had made such effectual measures for the property of the contraction of the contra ushing outhreaks, should any occur, that after 36 ours hard fighting at Madrid, the citizens and Na

onal Guard surrendered, and were immediately All is trangull at Barcelora and elsewhere. The Saragossa is now the headquarters of the insur-cetionists, where it is reported there is more than

legal quorum.

The Cortex have assembled, proclaiming liberty The Cortex have assembled, processed and the constitution.

Napoleon has ordered the troops to the frontiers. The failures allnded to in the previous steamer's news, are John Nunns, cotton broker, Liverpool, Shinners, Stockport, Low and Lane, commission merchants, Manchester, Eaxter & Co., and four other houses. Their liabilities are large and assets or dozen. Ducke \$3 00a\$4 50 perdozen. Eggs 10a15c or dozen.

HAVRE, July 22.—The steamship Atlantic brings advices from Liverpool to the 23d ult. The Cunard steamship Asia had arrived at Liverpool, but her advices had no effect upon the market.

The Atlantic arrived at her dock at half past 5 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 23d.

3d.

The Earl of Malmesbury called attention to t'e New York.

Other Easte Cincinnet... infinently between Brazil and England, arising from the treatment of the British Minister at Rio on the question concerning the slave trade, and particu-larly insisted on the value of retaining the friend-ship of Brazil in case of war with the United

will towarde Britain.

SPAIN.—The latest accounts state that the Cortex Spain.—The latest accounts state that the Cortex had removed to Aragon, where, under General Enfante, they intended to march upon Queen Isabella and the Ministry, in the name of liberty and the constitution. The London Times and other papers, say the insurrection was encouraged by the O'Donnell party, and that Patero is a very stronghold. The Eiberals believed that Generals Curren and Falcon, tried partisans, and Espartero, are at the head of the troons. head of the troops.

The National Guards of Saragoza, and 85 mem-

The National Guards of Saragoza, and so members of the Cortez, more than one-third of the whole body, hold formal meetings.

There was a dispatch received from Paris, which, says when the news of O'Donnell's accession thad reached Saragoza, the Captain-General convened the civil authorities and officers of the National Guard, and after a debate, resolved on resistance. A letter to the Spanish Legation at Paris, says the A letter to the Spanish Legation at Paris, says the lifficulty between Mexico and Spain bas been hon-Foreign Commercial.

[BY THE ATLANTIC.]
LIVESPOOL, July 22 LIVESPOOL, July 22.

Cotton—Market unchanged and firm, with immited business coreg. Selec for three deve 21,000 hales, if which apeculaiors took 2,600 heles, and exporters 4,500 bales. The quietainons are unchanged in every respect.

Breadsiuffs—Are firm, with moderate transactions.

Flour—Is unchanged, excepting a singht improvement in the better grades, and a trifting decline on the lower grades, since of Western Canal at 22e 6d@36e 5d, Southern 35-5di@36e 4, Olido 37e 29a.

Wheet—Prime has advanced id, but poor quality is 2d lower, cales of Southern white at 11s3@31s6d, and do red 9sed@36e36. sed G 1095d Corn—1s frm with limited business; sales of Western yellow at 30 G31s, mixed 30c 30c 5d, white 31c 33s. The westher has been stormy and unsettled. Pork and Beef—Are unchanged with moderale demand at For a new section of the control of

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, WERNESDAY EVENING, August 6. There is no materiel change to note in the market th ond the fact that a general duliness pervades of ceries continue simulated, with light stocks and reserve espits, and Tobacco, owing ju per to the very neager supplies, has a ctill further neward tendency. The monay manket is abandantly supplied, and all good paper is read-lify discounded of fair rates.

The weather has been moderate the week, with uo ex-

fast at all points, and is now at the lowest stage we have known for years. This has enhanced freights, and hatvery few shipments are made.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The elock of these staples has BAGGING AND ROPE—The clock of these staples has decreased, with vary few receipts, and light sake of vib a few demand alfull prices. We quote light sales of Bagging of 17s18%c, and Rope of 0% of 0.3cts, with sales of 475 coile extra at 19%c. The receipte are megre, with small shipments and a reduction of stock by five which consumed from 700 to 800 pieces, leaving the stocke on hand among to 2,004 pieces, and 1,895 coils, exclusive of the stocks in

essave heat, hat saveral desperate efforte made to rain, which wore unsuccessful in this region. Two or three

and storms were the resalt couling the atmosphere, and

BRAN, MEAL AND SHIP STUFF.-We quote smn seles of hran et \$76\$10 per ton, with eales of elipatuf and ehoris et \$148\$18 totrade, and \$21 at retail. Commeal bas beau maintained, with email eales et 70a75c, and 60a65c

BATTING—Scarce, withat 11a sales 12½c. CANDLES—We quote Star Candles at 24a*25c, with the ual discount to the trade; asles of bard slear ne and pressed Candlee et 12n121-2c.

COAL—Salee of Pittshurg Coal firm at 20 cts, reteil;
Peach Orcherd at 1820c, as the stock is small.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Stocks light, and
we quote Cotton, ordinary to low middling at 820% ceats,
and good middling Alabama et 16a10½c. The stock of Yarne
is light, and prices are maintained. Sales of No. 5, 6 and
700 at 9a10c; and lie per ozen in small lote.

CLEVEN, We observed as 12 of 2004 Western Cheese. ssed Candles et 12n12 1-2c. CHEESE-We quotes sales of good Western Chees

CHEESE—We quotes sales of good western these althgapie.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—With very meagre receipts the market lad advenced, with eales of fair brande Flour early in the week at \$5 50a\$5 a5. Sales since at \$5 75a\$6, and \$6 25 for extra brands. Wheat ici unctive domaid at \$1 50a \$110 for red and white, according to quality, with a sale of 1,500 busbels red of \$1 10. Corn we quote at \$40c, from warena and \$5c from store, with light transactions. Onto we gons, and 55c from store, with light transactions. Oatewe quote at 40a45c from wagons, and 45a54c, from etore, with quote at 40840c (rom wagons, and 40880c, (ross estate), who no transactions. We hear of sales of 5,869 bushels Wheat at \$1 05a1 10 for choice. Harley \$1 10a1 1 20. Hye 55c. GROCERIES—The stock of Rio Coffee is good, with edull market, and sales of 545 hegs in lote at 10%e11½c for common to fair and 12e for choice in small lots; Laguyra 12a12½c; Java 16a12c. Sugar ecarce nud very firm, with small select N O in blde st 24610c. Moderate sales. of ernshed C Sugar at 13%c; gonble refined powdered do at 3ke: No. 7 St James et 12ko, and No. 6at 12% ets. Smal Wasc. STARCH—Fair sales of 7a7%c.

FEATHERS-We quote from the country at 43n45c; go hipping lote 47c. GINSENG-We quote scaree at 28a30c. SHEETINGS-Soles of Cannelton Sheetiege at 840 her brands \$254c. GUNNY BAGS—Nominal at 12215c.

HEMP-The market is firmer, with very light receipts and we quote dew-rotted at \$160a\$175 per ton for extra. HAY-We notice a cale of 140bales and 75 tons Hay from etore at \$18; dealere are paying from \$16 to \$17 from th barf, according to quality. IRON, NAILS, PIG-IRON AND LEAD-We quote b the quantity as follows: Stone-coalbariron 3234c; cbarcoa hariron 44c; all other descriptioneat the usual rates. Naile

Tennecese Pig-Iron, \$35 for No. 1; \$33a\$34 for No. 2. We rownsport Pig Iron at the come rates on at Salee of Salt River Iron, Belmont Furnace s 3942356 per ton; Pig Lead firm at 7a7%c. Bar Lead 7%a7% cenie. Sales of abot at \$2@\$225@\$2 50. TALLOW.—Sales of Rendered at 999%e; sales of Rough or 8 hy 10; and \$4 25a\$4 75 for 10 hy 12 and larger eizee at anate advance. Inferior country brands sell a

NAVAL STORES .- Oakum we quote at '\$216c. Ta: A4024575 Wbl. Rosin \$2002\$3 00. Pitch \$4 59. Tur pentiue 42350 eeuts W gallon. OILS-We quote Linseed at 90295c per gallon from mill Castor Oil at \$1.75. Lard Oil dull at \$5c. Sperm Oi \$1.35@2.00; Tenner's Oil at \$25, \$26 and \$20 per bhl ales of white lead at \$2 25@\$2 40 per keg. Putty 4050 SEEDS-We quote flaxseed new oropet \$130 per bns. We SEEDS-We quote flaxeed new oropet \$1 30 per bns. W. quote Orchard Grans Seed at \$282 50. Clover Seed is quiet t \$7 75a8 00. Herd's Grane \$2; Timothy at \$3 25 per unbel. Stripped hine grans do at \$00.81 00; cleaned do o at \$1 50; extra at \$2. Hempseed 75c. HIDES—Saies of city Filmt at 14c, city Cured Dry, Sul

LEATHER-Wequote-JEANS AND LINSEYS .- Smallsales at 36 a 42c for Jean

ind 26233c for Linesye, for negro wear.

LUMBER—The Jealers in this (1) have established th lowing rates

PROVISIONS AND LARD-The market is very ou and drooping; we notice e sale of 50 tierces pork house hams at 10%c, packed; sales of 100 kegs choice country Lard at 12c; 140 kege prime Lard et 11%c. We quote mee Pork neminally et \$18a19, with e good stock on band. Seles

of 75 kegs prime Lard et 11% ctc. Sales of 1,000 cenvassed of 15 kegsprime Laru et 113 ctc. saies of 1,000 cenvasseu Hams at 10%(c,pk'd. FRUIT—We quote Lemoue nt \$12a\$13 60 perboz. No Oranges in market. Sales of Layer Raisins at \$4 25; sales of Smyrna Figeat 13a15c; We quote dried Fruit at \$1 00 for Apples, and \$1 75 per bushel for Peaches. TOBACCO-Salee et warehouses Thursday of 40 libde vis TOBACCO—Sajecet wareacuess raurscay of soince viz. 7 at \$600.7 no; at \$70.58.80; at \$8 0.6 at \$8 0.63.90; at \$8 0.55.90; is 13 hhds fine manufacturing leaf at \$10 75, 10 55, 10 90, 10 30, 10 05, 10 25, 10 40, 10 50, 11 90, 11 10, 11 15, 11 25. Selece Friday of twenty-sight hoge-bande, as follows: 6 hhds at \$7 00a \$8 00; 2 hhds at \$8 0.5a\$9 90; 3 at \$9 04a\$9 95; 17 hhds fine manufacturing leaf at \$10 10, 10 30, 10 15, 10 80, 10 80, \$10 \$10 \$55, 10 50, 11 80, 11 10, 11 60, 11 45, 11 25, 11 00, \$12, 12 40 \$13 60. Seles at warebouses Seturday of 19 hogsbeads viz: 7 hhds at \$788 00; 5 at 8 0539 00; 3 at 9 0539 95; 4 hhds viz. 7 hhds at \$7a8.00; 5 at 8,05a9.00; 3 at 9 65a9.30; 4 hhde fine menniacturing leaf at \$10.20; 10 30, 10 45; 11 30. Salee at the warehouses Monday of 10 hogsheads, as follows, 2 hhds at \$5.00a9.00; 4 hhde at \$9.05a9.30; 4 hhds fine manu-facturing leaf at \$10.75, 10.75, 11 00, \$11.00. The receipte are exceedingly light and very small heads, with an ap-

bluds fine manufacturing leaf et \$10 00, 10 60, 1130, 11 35 \$11 40. Sales of 500 bz E Ky. Tobacco at 18a20c; 50 boxe: Va. at 25c; small sales of choice Va. at 40a45c.

WiffSKY—Salec of raw early in the week et 27a28 et SALT-Kenawha, in lots, at 45c; reteil sales at 48c. VEGETABLES-Potatoes scarce at \$3.00. Onions WOOL.—We quote of 21a23c for grease wool, and 32a

3c for washed; common in greace 15a18c, FREIGHTS—No chipments to Wheeling or Pitteburg To New Orleans pound freights have advanced to \$1 per 100 pounda, whisky \$2 per bbl; potatoee \$1.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Angust 6, 1856.

The Cattle market coutinues dull, with o very limited demand, even for the cupply of the daily unarkets. The receipts at the stock yarde, chiefly common cattle, amount to 293 head this week, with receipts of 806 hogs, and only ception of of nevers from Lawrence co. Ind. We analystics following range of prices to butchere at the stock yards:
CATTLE—Goodfat Bullocke end cowe, choice and extra 3% 31-2 ete grose, equal to 5a5 1-2 ete nett. Fair at 3 ceni grose; and rough of 22% 2% gross.

110as—We quote elop-fed at 4e4 1-4c, and choice corefed at 45 a5 cents,

fod at 45(a5 cents, SHEEPAND LAMBS—Prices renge from \$150 to \$350; ee to quality, with light receipts. Lambe \$175e275 per head LOUISVILLE FAMILY MARKET. Vegetables, including Corn, Tomatose, &c., as well ac fruite of all kinds, are ccarce. We quote Corn at 150 20c per dozen. Choice table butter at 20a/0c per fb; fair buter 20a/25. Fresh beef is selling st 9alfc for choice cute and 6a8ott for ell others; dressed hogs 6a7cts per lh. New potatoce ere quite scerce et \$2.50a/3.00 per lush-

THE MONEY MARKET

ADDITIONAL SALES. WEINESDAY, August 6, 1856.
Hay is firmer, with sales of 30 hales for the wharf at \$18 por tou. Sales of raw Whisky et 25c. Sales of Potatese at \$2 05a3 18. Small sales of choice Flour at \$6a6 25. Sales of 31 hhde Tobecco at \$5 to 7 05 for lugs, \$7 10 to 9 95 for seconds and \$18 18 30 11 51 15 17 15 17 10 12 25 and \$12 28

seconde, and \$10, 10 80, 11 05, 11 25 11 30, 12 05, and \$12 3 for manufacturing leof. Telegraph Markete.

Cincinnati, Aug. 6, M. Flour—is unchanged. Wheat—Sales at \$1 25-21 26. Whisky—25% 25% c and not much doing. Provisions—Are dull and mactive. Molasses—54e. Sugar—Is steady. Coffee—11% c.

NEW OBLEANS, Ang. 5. New York, Aug. 6, M. Flour-legirm; 9,600 hhle cold. Wheat-Darling! 325

New York, Aug. 6, 31.
Flour—lefirm; 9,000 hhle cold. Wheat—Declined 96%c, with saleanf 23,000 bashela et \$1 70%@1 72% for Western red. Corn—Advanced; sales of 10,000 beshela et 67%c for mixed. Mess Pork—Steady. Beef—Dull. Lard—Buoyant. Whisky—Is improving—400 hbla sold et 23a. POETLAND, Me., Ang. 5.—The Glazing mills attached to the Gorham powder works, blew np yearerday, killing three of the workmen. They were all men with families.

Cincinnati, Ang 6, P. M.

Cincinnati, Ang 6, P. M.

Flour—Is unchanged, but though rathar firm; recaipte or light; celler of 200 bible at \$6.65. Wheat—Is firm end in good demend; sales of 100 bushels white at \$2.521.28, degood demend; calce of 100 bushels white at \$4 25@ 1 26, de- 1 126 dkw

hvered. Whisky—Very little in market this morningle sales of 400 bbls at 25%@25%c. Molasses—Are held firmly at 34c; rales of 56 bbls at 35@34c. Sager—Is nachenged. Coffee—Is absended and on much doing. Lard Oil—Firm at 90c, and 95c@\$1 for winter ctrained.

week beyond the fact that a general duliness pervades ell departments. The prospecte of the crops continue aniayor-rahle for even an average yield, which has she tendency to tot only maintein hut enhance prices. The lest foreign advices, however, would have a tendency to check any odvance in hreadstaffe. The Provision market is not only queet, hat dull, at the very little basiness doing, and prices, which owing to he late speculetive demand bad advanced materially, have now: decided downward tendency. Groceies continue stimulated, with light stocks and no recents and Tobacco, owing in nert to the var mearrs sub-NEW YORK, Aog 6, P. M western, \$767 37% for new extra sticnings, years 30 for do Ohio, end \$8 5069 for do Genesee; markel closing very quiet, and the tendency rather in the favor purchasere. Rye Flour-Scarce and firmly held at previous quotations. Corn Meal-Very scarce end in brisk demand at better prices; salee of Jerssy et \$3 75. Breadywine is nominal et \$4 25, and paneheous 17. Wheat-There is a fulling eff in the axport demand; and the market is 325 lower; holders generally seem practy anxious to realize: sales of 44 600 generally seems pretty anxious to realize; sales of 44 000 bushels at \$1 6501 79 for new red Southern, \$1 2021 25 for white do. \$172 for red Illinois, and \$1 87 for white do 63,006 hushele at 65/67%c for common to good pareste Western muxed; closing buoyant. Whisky—The market is better, with fair demand; sales of 500 barrels at 37%/63/36c. Pork—Is firm, sales of 656 hble at \$26/420 12% for mess, "aid \$18 12%/616/25 for prime. Cut Meate—Are a shade firmer; sales of shoulders at 9c and hams at 16c. Bacon—Ie unchanged, Lard—Firmer at 12%/612%c. Butter and Cheese—Unchanged.

New Yark Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug 6, M. NEW YORK, Aug 6, M.
Stocks are lower Sales of Chicago end Rock Island et
92%; Cumberland Coal Compay 20%; Michigan Southern
90%; New York Centrel 86%; Pennsylvania Coal Company 108; Reading 87, Virginia 68; 93%; Missouri 60 86
Canton 22%; Clevelund and Toldo 75; Galena and Chicago
100; Illinois Central 70 94%; Illinois Contral 103; Cleveland
and Pittshurg 60; Eric 60%; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 103; Michigan Central 91. Sterling exchange 16

Fillmore and Buchanan. The great heauty of a republican form of Government is, the sovereign power is lodged in the representatives elected by the people. This being the fact, the people are directly responsible for the] proper administration of the Government. Therefore every man should, when going and quietly vote as his judgment may dictate; and then, if there are any political or sectional sores unhealed, use Porter's Oriental Life Lini ment, which is the best known remedy for any kind of sores, bruisce, sprains, cuts, wounds .males swelling or boils in man or beast, which fact is well authenticated by thousands who use this valuable remedy. It is for sale by all druggists and country store-keepers generally .-Price 25 cents per bottle. jy30 me&wtf

A PERFUMED BREATH .- What lady or gentlema would remain under the curse of a disagrecable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet but leave the tecth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never men tion it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your noth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning.

A fifty cent hottle will last a year. A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be ac quired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flow ers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseatte hne. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY .- Wet vonr shaving-brush drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," ruh the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. Fetridge & Co., Proprietors. For sale by J. S. Morris & Sons, R. A. Robinson & Co., Bell, Talbott & Co., Louisville, Ky., Scribne & Devol, New Albany, and all Druggists apl deodm&e&wly

D'No Humbug.-Dr. CAVANAUGH' Pila Salve" is the first and only specific ever offered to public for the Pilze, in all their forms and sisge aring of casee by external application only. Besides, an AMERICAN remedy, with metris equal to its paternit and does not need the "loreign aid or ornament" to atte e qualities.

Try it, those who have need of it, and if not an period.

Try it, those who have need of it, and if not an period. atylit, mose wine nave need of it, and if not appender all others ever adjectised to care all diseasee, and he Pilerstolke barosis, be so good as not 10 buv any more: it winly be evaste of time and money, to no good end. But just what the proprietorsays it is, recommend it is you that the proprietorsays it is, recommend it is you will be able to be a support of the control of th

Liver Compiaint and Dyspepsia. COVINGTON, Obio, Dec. 27, 1853.—Thomas Latchford says: "My wife has been afflicted with the Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for a number of years, during which time I have spent a great deal for doctoring, but she received very little benefit therefrom, and finally the doctors said she could therefrom, and many the doctors said she conid not be cured. Last spring she concluded to try Hoofland's German Bitters; she took two bottles, and ever since taking them she has been able to attend to her business. I have sold quite a number of bottles through her recommendation, and, as far as I can learn, it has given satisfaction to all sold and the said of the said she will be said she could be said she to be said

tive Slot inet., by ESCar D. P. Henderson. AMO

On the evening of the 4th inst., EDMUND G. SHIPP, Eeq eou of the late Ewell Shipp, in the twenty-fifth yeer of he age. The deceased was long a member of the Methodist Epis copal Church, and departed this life in the full confidence of a happy hereefter.

Oe Snaday morning, the \$7th of July, at the residence of her father, Buckner biller, Esq., near Harrodshurg, Kr. Mausy Cusan, consort of Heury E. Creel, in the 58th year of her age. Holloway's Pills

Possese the most astonishing power in the care of gene shilty, and in repoyating the system. The shrprising e when it appears lest forever.

Saffat the manufactories, No 20 Maideu Lane, N. York
end No. 24 Strand, Londou; end by all druggists at 25c,
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TAXES! TAXES!! CALL and pay your State Texes for 1856, now due. will be found in my office, at the Court House, till evaluate very morning.

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SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE. TOTWITHSTANDING our loss of a large am implements, machine and seeds by the late of our storehouse, our assortment of articles as a broken, ea that we cau, at short sotice, fill any order line on friende may favor naw ith. We have sow on han Horse Powers and Thresberg, of various kinds, Cori Horse Joseph State Carley Read to \$200; Straw Cutter from \$30 to \$200; Straw Cutter from \$30 to \$200; Straw Cutter from \$3 to \$200; Straw Cutter from \$400 to \$200; Straw Cutter from \$400 to \$200; Straw Cutter from \$400 to GRASS SEEDS! GRASS SEEDS:

WE have now in store and are prepared to fill order. for—
Stripped Biue Grase;
Red Clover;
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MUNN & BUCHANAN,
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THE LAST CHANCE OF THE SEASON.

DURKEE, HEATH & CO. have just purchased ala
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ON WEDNESDAY, Aug 20, commencing at 9% o'clock we will offer et Public Auction, by Catalogue, on sery decemption.

'erms-\$160 and under, cosh, without discount; over
\$30, satisfactory note at three months' credit, payable in
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LIST OF SALES. Sconth Sale. Ethth Sole. ug4 d&w (ABBAGE PLANTS—A large lot of Drumhead Cobbage Plants, just received fresh this morning.

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SCONET EDGING-5 certons Jecquet Edging, on

Opening of the Blue Lick Springs. TRUEMAN & HUGHES.

kept in a style inferior iono liotel in the West,
W.M. TUREMAN,
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Improved Lightning Rods WOULD respectfully inform the public that I cont to manufacture my IMPROVED LIGHTNING ER with SOLID SILVER PLATED ANGULAR POINT PROPERTY OF THE POINT PROP ereartiele.
I will sell as cheap as any manufacturer, and pers

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> Antionaer TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE! BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON! GREAT MARKING DOWN SALE OF

DRESS SILKS, FANCY GOODS, LAWNS, AND EMBROIDERIES. DURKEE, HEATH & CO., HAVING recently enlarged their extensive store, a siew of largely increasing their business the nafall, are determined to close out their Spring and S mer stock of Fancy Goods, in order to make room for I sail stock. These goods will be closed out without rd to cost.

Rich Dress Silks, originally worth \$39, now for \$15.

Do do do, do do \$29, do \$10.

Dress Silks, originally worth \$1.5 per yard, now 75c.

Dress do, do do \$1.80 do, now 25kg.

Do do, do do 57c do, now 36c.

Elegani Parissene Robes, originally \$20, now \$15.

Do do do do \$12, now \$7.

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Printed Berages, worth \$10 and siz, how sold for 5c.

Plain Bareges, worth 50c, now sold for 3cc.

Plain Bareges, worth 50c, now sold for 3cc.

Mantillas of all stylee and colore, worth irom \$16 to \$40
will now be end from \$2 50 to \$10 a piece, with many other
goods in the same proportion.

DURKEE, HEATH & CO., 107 Fourth street,
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DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

GREAT CURE OF DYSPEPSIA C. G. MERSHON, Merchant, says;

JESSE GRANT said:

1evina, Kv. June 23, 185t.—"We have eneceeded in m roducing your Hoofand Bitters; physicians and other norducing your Hoofand Bitters; physicians and other norducing your Hoofand Bitters; physicians and other norducing your Hoofand to the norducing the said of th 29th 12th Nor.
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LANTS—A large lot of Drumhead Ceb., Just received fresh this morning.
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A BLACKSMITH SHOP. wen by the let of next January, and the mechanism we cantitud to the rent from the time of an a Tha terms of sale, for all the property, will be made nown at any time, by applying to the subcorder, is match of Danville.

JAS. S. GILLESPIE.

Danville, June 29, 1956.

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THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES this lastitution will commence on MONDAY, the

er form of 28 weeks.
The last esention of the Medical College closed with 1 Marticulesta and 25 Gradustes, from 13 States. Tha Marticulesta and 25 Gradustes, from 13 States. Tha Marticulants from 14 States.

Por Catalogue and Respictions, epply to Nashville, July 1256.

Nashville, July 1256.

LAW SCHOOL OF UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE THE Annual Session in this Department commences on the first Monday of October, and containees five months HON. HENRY PIETER, L. L. D., Professor of Constitutional Law. Equity and Commercial Law.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

John Hardm, M D., Obstetrica and discoses of wam-

a weowiestist Dean of the Fustly

[For the Louisville Courier.]

The Bible Union-The Four Cierg) men-The Maclay Pamphlet. No real friend of Bible Revision or of the Bible Union can do otherwise than rejoice that, if any thing of the kind had to be done, Dr. Maclay bas been placed before the public as an accuser of his brethren. The Bible Union courts now a full exposition of all that Dr. Maclay and Dr. Judd can may to its prejudice. They have occupied position that should have opened all the affairs of the Bible Union to their inspection, and we know that their oundest malice can atter no truth that will is any degree implicate the Bible Union in wrong, except in one case, which implicates Dr. Judd very seply, to which we shall attend in due time. The Bible Union is in the hands of men who fear no scratiny that may be exercised upon their acts. We do not rejoice in iniquity, but, since it has come. we rejoice that it assumed the shape over which a bigoted sectarianism is now rejoicing; that sectaom is more delighted when righteousness purity, and truth are kicked about through the public press than when sinners turn from the erars of heir way. The Bible Union is made no of men of anbiemished character, men who folfill all christian duties in every department of public and private life, who live as ever in the great taskmaster's eye, against whom no sentiment of any kind, except that of sectarianism, ever breathed a word of scandal. We express but the voice of all who know them, when we say that this continent holds no men of purer, bolier, or of more upright charac ters than the officers of the American Bible Union. Yet, upon the mere accusation of such men, purporting to be made by old Father A. Maclay

eighty years of age, sectarianism is prepared, ant only to stop the greatest enterprise of the age, but to blast the characters of numbers of men, each one of whor has as much reputation for pisty or goodness as Dr. Maclay, no matter how great his may be. Snrely, lives ni piety, of recognized public virtue, of nutarnis red integrity, should always, among people tanght of God's Holy Spirit, be a shasid against the barhs of unproven charges. But the religion of men who claim to be teachers of Christianity did not restrain them from the inexanguals a andnot of seizing upon mere accu the inexonance conduct of seizing upon mere accu-nations, unsus ained as they were by a particle of testimony, any more than a politician might have been restrained from seizing and neing anything thathe thought would injure an opponent. It is a frightful commentary on the sectarianism of this age, that in the alueteenth century of Christianity four of the professed teachers made such a display as the four clergymen did in the newspapers of this city let work. A many the more moralists of the as the four clergymen did in the newspapers of this city last week. Am my the mere moralists of the world it is considered exceedingly unjust and nnfair to use unsupported charges against any one, nutil the person criminated has an opportunity of answering, but to use charges of this character in the researce of a full denial, made by a committee of as upright, buly and plous men as can be found in this or any other constry, and by the Board of the Reor any other constry, and by the Beard of the Revision Association in this city, without making the least allusion to the fact that the charges were denied, is pronounced by all moralists, Christians and infidels, a species of conduct for which neither Christianity nor morals farnishes support or excuse Yet this conduct was exhibited by the four clergy med. On Wednesday, the 22d inst., the undersignen published an extract from the report of the Committee of the Eble Union, (each one of whom is at least the control of sither of the four clergymen), appening the

the equal of either of the four clergymen,) appeinted at Dr. Maclay's instance to examine the very charges afterwar seutrered to the world under the cleak of Dr. Maclay's name. This report was signed by seven as respectable gentlemen as can be found anywhere, and that report niterly contradicted the statements purporting to be made by Dr. Maclay In addition in this, we annunced that the Board of the Bible Bevision Association had also investigated this washes subject, and were nuanimous in the conthis waole subject, and were unanimous in the con-clusion that there was no foundation for the charges clasion that there was no foundation for the charges nor any apology for as attack upon the Bible Unin. But in this state of things, in which every man's conscience, Il not asleep, would say proof of the charges was imperatively demanded, the four elergemen on the Friday succeeding our denial on Wednesday, used the accusations as though they were established facts, and intered no hiut that the criminated party denied the charges. There was as much fairness and justice at the tribanal of Pontius Pilate. Is this a clerical specimen of "that love which thinketh un evil," which christianity was designed to impart? Is this the "linve which rejoiceth not in liniquity," without which, an Apostle affirms, he became as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal? The royal Psalmiet oi Israel askr. "Lord who shall abide in thy tabernacle, who asks: "Lord who shall abide in thy tabernacle, whall dwell in thy Holy hill?" Among the characteristics. ahall dwell in thy Holy hill?" Among the characacters who are thus to abide and dwell, are those
"who backbitch not with their tongues, nor doeth
evil to their neighbors nor taketh up a reproach
against their neighbors." We know not what
the camistry of others may teach them, but with
the reflected light of the New Covenant before our
minds, we know that we would not have been gulfwe of mythe conduct as that of which we sneak for of such conduct as that of which we speak, for we seem conduct as that of which we speak, for the wealth of the Universe.
We do not held Pather Maclay, in any way res-ponsible for the pamphiet issued in his name, for in his unfortunate weakness he is not accountable fir-anything he does. We all felt how weak he was when he was made president of the Bible Union; he felt it and so expressed bimself. But we knew his

t it and so expressed bimself. But we knew his infinence would attempt to turn him aside f the few paths of duty in which he seemed to be able at ll to walk. To Dr. Orrin B. Judd, a dismissed review from the Bible Union rooms, we are mainly, if not wholly, indebted for the mendacious pamph fet, issued under the name of Dr. Maciay. There is in the pamphlet little of a deep undercorrent of mally-nity that arreasses all the ordinary forms of human in the pamphlet likelf a deep undercorrent of mallymity that surpasses all the ordinary forms of human
malice, to say anthing of the nefarious management of the pamphlet. That Dr. Judd, after being
dismissed from the confidence, the service, and
tressury of the Bible Union, should have attempted
to use this infirm old man, borne down with the
weight of nearly eighty years, could have excited
no great degree of surprise. But that he should
have degraded him, through a weakened memory
that was scarcely conscious of what it was doing
tate a derogatory and most insulting attack upon
his own son, and thus, in addition to Dr. Judd's
other mischief, earry distress and affiction into the other mischief, carry distress and affliction into t old man's domestic circles, was a stretch of mal that is scarcely human. And as a fitting preinde to our portrait of Dr. Judd and of his pamphlet, we begin with this very case. Among the pamphlet obarges, which Dr. Maclay was made to father, is

"A portion of the New York Caronick, secured by an annual appropriation of one thousand dol lars, for the publication of revision matter, was found to be practically under the absolute contro of the Secuetary, and to be need according to his pleasure. I do not object to the appropriation made by the Board; but I think the object of the appropriation has been perverted to invest the Securetary with power which no such officer about pos-

Dr. Maolay's son is the editor of the Bible Union department of the New York Chronicle, and these derogatory charges, ievelled no matter at whom, foil on his head. Dr. Charch, the editor and proprietor of the New York Chronicle, thus disposes of the string of nuprovoked slanders we have quoted "Now, the truth is—"1. The Board never engaged to give as a thousand Addison a Year.

"1. The board never engaged to give he a though dollars a year.

"2. Of the amount which it did agree to pay nor every four deliars which come to as, fize go the model as an in payment of services for the Bible Union.

"3. The apuce is our paper occupied by the Bible Union matter, and the copies which we fur mish weakly to that organization, bring us abon one-half the amonat which we obtain for the sam mount of space and of papers from other source. We work for the Bible Union at half the rate our ordinary prices, and are quite sure that if al

tary," it has been so by no later to whether not defect in the terms of the agreement. We have not gone behind the cartain to pry into the manner in which the Bible Union editor does his duty, but have left him at liberty to parsue his nwn course the same as we do those who advertise with us ly getting up the form of their advertisements, reserving to ourselves the right to exclude whatever the course of the right to exclude whatever the right to exclu

"We were the more surprised at this part of Di Maday's document, inasmuch as it relates to his own son, who had every means of correcting its mistakes. If his son has been 'under the absolute coursel of the Scortestry,' it belonged to him and not to us to throw of that control, and to act independently. If he has not done so, why should the New York Chro iele be charged with a subserviency, inconsistent with its identity and its dignited?"

Here then we find there is not the shadow of truth in the statements put forth by the pamphlet for Dr. Kaclay in this matter, and he is made to state these inventions as seriously as any of the others, and without any provocation be is made to assail a aon for whom he feels an houset pride. He was not only made thus to assail his own son, but to withhold even from him a copy of the pamphlet containing the assault. On the 26th of July, after that publication had been in the hands of the enemies of the Bible Union for three weeks, there was, under the editorial head of that portion of the Chroukele conded to the care of Dr. Maclay's aon, an advertisement for a copy of the pamphlet. The wickedness that has, thus far, withheld this document from every friend of Revision, while scattering it freely, with specific i junctions, among the enemies of the cause, is palpable to every honest heart. No Christian mind can approve or sustain such conduct

people's love! We congratulate the immortal four on their discriminating moralities and proprieties. What wast and unnumbered crimes lie at the door of sectarizanism, the enemy alike of God and man! We have said that the Revision Association investigated the case of Drs. Maclay and Judd. It is due to truth to add that the investigation was commenced with decided leanings toward Drs. Maclay and Judd, arising from an imperfect acquaintance with their case. The Bevision Association, early in June, not only took decided grounds against the Bible Union, but suspended all appropriations to it, until the Board of the Association should be convinced of the propriety of the Bible Union in these mattern. Dr. Judd was Informed of these things at the same time that the Bible Union were advised of them. The Bible Union promptly met the requirements of the Revision Association and by an array of concendive testimony established the fact that anpport of what their friends requested them to advocate in the newspapers, that we have paid for this discussion in the secular press and shall probably doeble oor nearl appropriation to the Bible Union for Angust and September, and undoabtedly through the fall, appropriating one thousand dollars a mouth, instead of five hundred, the usual num.—Cannot the five elegymen be induced to carry on another series of their victories?

It was proved to have been the joint act of the footy presisers, Dr. Maolay is made to say that he found there were only twenty-through the fall, appropriating one thousand dollars a mouth, instead of five hundred, the usual num.—Cannot the five elegymen be induced to carry on another series of their victories?

And now for Dr. Judd, the new compeer of the our clergymen. We have already shown the utter abilty of the statements respecting the New ronicie. We ask attention to a few other Dr. Judd is now the filus achates of Dr. matters. Dr. Judd is now the Nuss achairs of Dr. Maclay, but he was the reviser whose work first aroused the old man's dread of heresy. It was his revision of the 11th verse of the 3d chapter of Matthew that stirred up the childish apprehensions of Dr. Maclay. The old gentleman neceived it just as he was starting for Baltimore on a collecting tour, and the supposed heresy so haunted him with spectral visions that he was unfitted for work. Dr. Judd's revision is precisely of the same character. tral visions that he was numbed for work. Dr. Judd's revision is precisely of the same character as some of the specimens from another reviser for whom Dr. Judd has great dislike, which specimens he makes the old gentlemsn put forward for condemnation in the pamphlet. On these essential facts the Maclay pamphlet is silent, thus marking distinctly the complicity of Dr. Judd with the pamphlet. We have the revision of John and Dr. Judd's revision of Matthew before us while we write.

And here let us name to ask the reader to look

And here let us panse to ask the reader to look at the pamphlet attack upon the revisers, with the clergy's endorsement, and see how couspicuously the attack proves the fidelity and integrity of the Bible Union. The old gentleman is made to appear as hasving himself about the work of the revisers, and about "his fath." The Bible Union was not established to revise the word of God, in accordance with Dr. Maclay is faith, but by the laws of pillology. No one has any control over the revisers, and Dr. Maclay is the first officer of the Bible Unio. who has ever attempted to usurp any control over that body. It is a glorious fact for the Bible Union that the first attempt to exercise such usurped powers, though made by the President, was promptly apurned. Neither the President of the Bible Union or any other functionary can interfere with that or any other functionary can interfere with that ihur al of scholars, which the Biblo Union, from tribut al of scholars, which the Biblo Union, from the first, made independent of any dictation. If Dr. Maclay or any other man loves his prejudices and opinions better than the laws of philology and the demands of truth, the Bible Union is no place for him, tor it is founded on truth and is governed in revision by the laws of philology. It was a curious crotchet of the old gentleman that while he regarded one of the best scholars in the Bible Union as incomparint became the did not revision suit him he acompetent because he did not revise to suit him, he hought Dr. Judd altogether competent to revise the nongnt Dr. Indo actogether competent to revise to unite New Testament," although Dr. Judd had nade the same heretical revision as that made hy he condemned reviser. Also for human infirmity bet it not be forgotten that Dr. Maclay is made o admit that he could not influence the scholars of the Bible Union to revise according to his eishes. And the poor old gentleman is presented in the pitiable plight of prying into the papers of

in the pitiable plight of prying into the papers of the revisers, seizing their immature thoughts, and emblazoning them to the world as the work of the Bible Union, when they were not the fitished work even of the reviser. There is not one person on earth, entitled to the name of gentleman, who could be induced to father such a deed as this; but the managers of Dr. Maclay do not hesitate to present him in this degraded position. It is most shameful. In the presence of such admissions from an enemy of the Bible Union as we have quoted, what becomes of the charge that that body is making a secomes of the charge that that body is making a sec-arian Bible? Even the mouths of its enemies are nade to speak its praise and bear testimony to its ut-grity and faithfulnes. The entire work of revision is entrusted to schol

ars, and not to the officers of the society. As soon as Dr. Maclay was elected president be betrayed his near nuffices for the station by undertaking to disturb this vital element of the Bible Union. Sectarianism is greatly elated just now because Dr. Maclay is antagonistic to the Bible Union, although his antagonism results mainly from the fact that he could not infinence or coerce the revisers. But how would the four clergymen rejoice if they had been told that the revision tribunal was not an indepen dent body, but was under the influence and contro of the president of the Bible Union. We rejoic that Dr. Maclay is made to admit that he could no have his own way in this matter, and on that ground have his own way in this matter, and on that ground we regard bis present enmity as a boon. Le strengthens the reputation of the Bible Union. But not content with direct interference with the revisers, be called upon a gentieman in Baltimore, of whose scholarship he has a most fantastle idea, and requested him to draw up his views npon the Greek article for the guidance of the revisers' Let the reader imagine, if he can, a greater insult to such scholars as Dr. John Lillie, to whose pre-eminent scholarship the highest authorities among the Pedobaptists bear willing teatimony, Dr. Philip Schaff, Dr. Conant, and such men, each one of whom could teach the supernumerary instructor mure than he ever knew of Greek. But the old gentieman obtained this wonderful disquisi-

ry instructor mure than he ever knew of Greek. But the old gentieman obtained this wonderful disquisition upon the Greek article and gravely placed it before the revisers. Upon this point we may, hereafter, be compelled to expose Dr. Judd, over his own hand, but we leave it now as a specimen of the readiness of Dr. Maclay to violate and outrage the fundamental principles of the Bible Union and because he could not thus acctariantee the revision without the anti-his attendance, hears the revision without he said his attendance, hears the revision

any one acquainted with him, and ln him the who nimus is for revengeful purposes. The peculiar les of the style of the Maclay document are Di Judd's and belong to no one election ments of assumed facts, the lasinnation of ments of assumed tacts, the issunnation of a take tatement that cannot be safely styted openly, an-the identity of mistakes in the Maclay documen and in Dr. Judd's speeches before the Bible Union point to him indubitisbly as the author.

We had written thus far when we received the

response of the officers of the Bible Union to the Maclay document We shall partially avail our selves of its developements, in addition to our ow itter. In October 1855 Dr. Indd was rumoved from th

In October, 1855, Dr. Jndd was removed from the Committee on Versions, that committee on which is expended so much venom in the Maclay pamphlet. He was appointed before he became a reviser, and he never telt delicacy cnongh to resign after he was appointed nponthat tribunal. The other members of the committee felt themselves hampered by the presence of a reviser and complained of it. There was no reason why, of all other revisers, he alone should be on the Committee au Versions. From the moment of that removal, Dr. Judd became incensed against all who were engaged in his dismission from that committee and against all who approved it, declaring that he would not be put on a level with the other revisers. He suddenly seemed to be converted to Dr. Maclay's against all who approved it, declaring that he would not be put on a level with the other revisers. He suddenly seemed to be converted to Dr. Maclay's notions on the 11th verse of the 3d chapter of Matthew, and thus pleased the old gentleman's vanity. Deacon Colgate was induced to present a resolution of inquiry as to the economical working of the Union and on this committee were placed Dr. Maclay, Dr. Dr. Jndd, Dr. Jndd's brother-ln-law, and seven other members of the Bible Union, representatives of all the denominations in the Board. From January down to Jnne Dr. Jndd kept this committee examining into every conceivable charge he could invent. His target for perpetual crimination was the secretary, just as that functionary is the target of the pamphlet, and according to the testimony of all other men who know him, no purer man lives upon the earth. Even in the midst of his schemes

all other men who know him, no purer man lives noon the earth. Even in the midst of his schemes to ruln the fitev. W. Yyckoff, Dr. Judd felt himself compelled in one of his speeches before the committee, to bear testimony to the object of his hitter persecution, in the following terms:

"I do not wish to speak disrespectfully of the Secretary. I regard brother Wyckoff with feelings of great personal kinduess. He is in my view the very best secretary in this country. I know of no one who is better qualified for the position which he holds. This is more than I am accustomed to speak in commendation of others, and J nnly do so now, to meet the suggestions that have gone abroad that I am personally hostile to the secretary. My estimate of his personal worth, talents, and ability is equal to that of any of the brettern here present."

Old Father Maclay is made to say that the vone

here present."

Old Father Maolay is made to say that the venerable Deacon Colgate sympathised in his views of the condition of the Bible Union, when he offered the resolution for the creation of the committee of of Inquiry. But mark the difference between the two men; the luquiry satisfied Deacon Colgate of the folly of the whole business, and his name appears to the report of the committee, which pronounced judgment against each and every charge made by Drs Judd and Maclay.

Almost the entire mass of the stuff concocted into a pamphlet for Dr. Maclay's signature was delivered in speeches made by Dr. Judd before the committee of Inquiry. His speeches occupied twenty-seven hours of the time of the committee, and no public body in this country ever had a more respectable organization for inquiry. Those who love honesty better than groundless denunciations, may feel gratified in seeing the truths which defeated Dr. Judd before this respectable committee. We present a few specimens of the charges which Dr. Judd made before the committee, and with which Dr. Maclay's pamphlet is embelished. We present them with their refutation:

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICERS OF THE UNION.

"That the secretary published the Monthly Reporter without anthority."

That the secretary published the Monthly Reporter without anthority.

"That the secretary and assistant treasurer."

e documents.
"2. That the secretary and assistant treasur bilished the Quarterly without authority.
"The authority hoth of the Board and Union was roved from the documents.

"3. That the Monthly was a heavy pecuniary loss the Union, amounting to hundreds of dollars every contribution.

month.

"It was proved by the written testimony of the printers, the binder, the purchasor of paper, the mailer, the assistant treasurer who keeps the accounts, and the statements of the accounts, drawn from the books, that, aside from the storeotype plates of revision which had to be made for other purposes, the publication, after deducting all expenses, yields us a monthly profit, while it is doing immores a good.

"4. That 1,500 copies of the Monthly were sen each month to the Bible Revision Association, and no compensation was received for them. "It was proved that they were uniformly paid for

"5. That certificates were gloen to the Bible Re "5. That certificates were given to the Bihle Revision Association for life membership without psyment of mones.

"It was proved that in each case the money for
his purpose was first received by our treasurer.

"6. That the officers freely advertised the Monthly
Reporter, in the New York Tritume, the Times,
said other papers with nat authority.

The economy of such advertising was clearly
shown, and the authority for it proved from resointions of the Board.

tions of the Board.

"7. That the Secretary bad, in December, 1854, red to prevent the payment of certain money

to Dr. Judd.

It was admitted that Dr. Cone and the Secretary advised that no money be paid to Dr. Judd without the presentation of his bills for the services rendered.

"8. That the plates of Joh, besides those used in the Monthly, cost the Union "thousands upon thousands of dollars."

Their whole cost when completed was proved from the bill to be \$294 12.

"9. That these had been made without anthority.

It was proved that they were entitled to it as life of these in compliance with the stap members or subscribers for life membership, and that its circulation among them dld great good.

"II. That the Secretary had changed the policy of the Union by not allowing every revision to be printed."

ed and circulated among scholars. ed and circulated among scholars.

"It was proven that the Secretary had no power
r authority luthe matter. That the Board had esor authority in the matter. That the Board had established the rule governing the case, and the Union had approved it unsnimonsly, and that the Secretary had only carried ont instructions, as in duty bound."

It can scarcely be necessary for us to go into a minute resistant of all the original pure made by

minute examination of all the criminations made by Dr. Judd against the Bible Union. A general review of them will be sufficient, for upon all legal principles insample as we hear positivals are es, inasmuch as we have positively prove st scandalous fabrications upon the author of band tr. Maclay's son, and in the specimens ove, all the rest of this testifler's statement may safely set down as worthless. From that princt there is no chance of retreat.

be there is no chance of retreat.

The four regreen loomed not upon the honesty of Wm. H. Wyckoff in urging Father Maclay to go out upon a collecting tour. They fully endoused the mendacious pamphilet in that particular, but knew very little of what they were saying. The Secretary urged the old gentlemanto go, simply because he had claimed the privilege of doing so in the event of being elected President, and when the Secretary was urging him to go out upon a collecting tour, Dr. Maclay was drawing his salary as a collecting agent of the Bible Union. And for this discharge of a simple duty, the Secretary is abused by Dr. Judd, and the abuse is endorsed by the four clerrmen, as though he were the worst of pused by Dr. Judd, and the abuse is endorsed it the four clerymen, as though he were the worst of man beings. Sectarish members of a church od said of Jesus, the Christ, that "he was a Staritan and had a devil," and their brother sect ans in Christendom are not behind them in the we of traducing virtue and merit. What rease had these four clergymen for calling inquestion t purity of Wm. II. Wyckoff's character? They mu

narity of Wm. II. Wyckoff's character? They must answer, none.

Upon the conduct of Dr. Judd in his infamous reference to the work of the reviser of John's testimony, it is searcely possible to be too severe.—

Dr. Maclay's learning has long been in ruine, and his critical powers are very feeble, but Dr. Judd was a reviser and well knew the baseness of his conduct in publishing as Bible Union revisions, specimens which never had been received by the Bible Union, which had none of the notes of the reviser, required by the Bible Union, upon which it had not acted in any way, and which had not been published by it But in order to place the four clergymen and Dr. Judd in a proper position before the public, we entreat the reader to compare the specimens of revision, republished derisively by the four clergymen, with the anthorised version and be will be a le to see that in nearly all the specimens Il be a le to see that in nesriy ail the specim will be a le to see that in nearly all the specimens the ideas conveyed are identical. The iour clergy men could not tell what there is objectionable in them if they were to try. If they are "shocking' in the revised text, are they not so in the anthoried version! In some of the passages the grosses frand is practiced upon the Reviser of John, for we have his revision before us, printed long before the pamphlet, and be has made no such revision a Dr. Maclay is made to allege. Upon this great out rage, the Bible Union thus speaks:

rage, the Bible Union thus speaks:

"The quotations which are professedly made from the work of a reviser, are sufficiently arswered by the fact stated by Dr. Maclay, that the work has not been published, and, therefore, the Bible Union in no way responsible for them. It may be added that they do great injustice to the reviser, having seen taken from a copy which was subsequently revised and materially altered.

"But the reconsisting the magnetic that it is the reconsisting that it is the reconsisting the magnetic that it is the reconsisting the reconsisting that it is the recon

"But the propriety, the magnanimity, the jusithout his permission and publishing them to the orld to condemn him before he has been heard o man of principle will attempt a sustain. "To go behind the Bible Union and select obnown the condemn to the behind the Bible Union and select obnown the behind the behind the behind the behind the behind the Bible Union and select obnown the behind t ons passages from its unpublished revisions, un o make these public for the purpose of injuring it putation-to go between the reviser and wen and before it has received his corrections so as and before it has received his corrections so as the ready for the public eye, to rudely separate his incipient and undecided changes, from the reasons of which, according to the rules of the Union, he would accompany them, and thus to endeavor to prejudice the public mind, in advance, against at the publications of the Union, is a course of proceeding that cannot be justified on any pretence No one has ever before attempted and liberties with a reviser of the Bible Union, and for the sak of Christian prophetry and centlemantly curries. with a reviser of the Bible Union, and for the sak of Christian propriety und gentlemanily c urtes; we hope and pray that it may never be repeated. "The ungenerous imputation—'These are by means the most objectionable "renderings" mich readily be disposed of by arguments. But we thin the properto say in addition, that the whole spirit the pamphlet is so obviously hostile to the Bibl Union, that if anything worse could have been disposed if in adoubt would have been unjudged. overed, it no doubt would bave been published covered, it no doubt would bave been published."
The old gentleman is made to say also: "In this and other books are some ('objectionable readerings') which I would not disclose to the publice ye." That is Dr. Judd all over. He knows that there is not a shade even of truth in this insituate falselood, but he desires the public to see what learnot show. He could see nothing of the kin himself nutil he was degraded from a position here. Inndamental principles of the piole through the cause he could not thus acctariaenze the revision ribnnal, he quit his attendance upon the meetings of the board. When he discovered that his pet reviser was in trouble ounceount of unfaithfulness to lis contract Dr. Maclay resigned his presidency, and, with the assistance of that dismissed reviser, proceeded to put his threat in execution, by making a publicawhich he hoped would roin the Bible Union. There never was a time when he could draw the bow of Ulysses, and his infimities of mind, body, and temper now place it beyond his reach. The Bible Union has enough holiness, integrity, fidelity in every duty to God and man to stand without injury a grest many sneb blasts as Dr. Judd blows npon Dr. Maclay's slogan.

That Dr. Judd is the chief machinator of all this war npon the Bible Union has abundantly evident to the shocking translations already referred to, the misguided band of the revisers had been rashly laid upon the criginal text. Now what is the original trat! Where is it! What is it!— We proved in the presence of the form clergymen the grossest corruption in the Greek textus rrrepil to the Scholarship of this age, as the stift the English version is to the biblical scient the times, and in the vast number of "shocki our clergymen have not been able to find a si ace on which to make a defense. If they ow undertake to defend either the received G

> improve the public heart, much more than their scandalons attacks upon the characters of the officer of the Bible Union, who possess as good a reputation as they do, as good as we admit that is.—
> We can produce more than five bundred passages from the authoried version, not one of which car be defended in any way, by the four clergymen.—
> When they can meet this charge they may there begin to talk about "the shocking translations" of the Bible Union, which they do not even pretend they have seen! Your gentlemen, if you desire the Bible Union, which they do not even pretend they have seen! Now, gentiemen, if you desire space in our book, that you can fill with honer to yourselves and profit to your readers, take np this proposition. But look at these facts: Dr. Judd makes Dr. Maciay say that the revisers are incompetent. When Protestants fight Roman Catholic they call this jesuition, and it certainly contains all the elements of that species of wickedness. The bld man is made to say that be could no longer as where the people that the Bible Union hadcompetent seeholars in its employment. Now if this is true, the old man and his friend Dr. Juddhave been bearing false testimony for years. Only two years since

he old man and his friend Dr. Judd have been bear pag false testimony for years. Only two years since br. Judd assured the meeting of the Revision As ociution at Nashville, of the fullness and compe ency of the tribunal of revision as may be seen it a subsequent part of this article. The incompe ency never was discovered until Dr. Jud-vis dismissed. Since Dr. Judd made that Report of the Nashville meeting in 1854 there has been him or the Nashville meeting in 1854 there has been him. the Nashville meeting in 1854 there has been 1 the Massonie meeting in 1954 there has been it title change made in the board of revisers, as he addition of a few names, the competency hich even Dr. Judd would not have the face ballenge. If the Bible Union has not compete tholars, it is because the highest authorities amore resbyterians and Episcopalians deceived us in the selection of the property of the prope

Presbyterians and Episcopalians deceived us in the testimony which they guve in hebalf of those schoars we employed in their rauks. The Bible Unlohas published a number of Important specimen of revisions, such as the minor Epistles, the boof Reveiations, the two letters to the Thessalonian and the book of Job. Upon these the best schoars in America and Europe have spoken in term of the highest admiration. It resbyterians, Methodists and Episcopalians have alike horne testimon to the excellence of every revision published buthe Bible Union. Where is the justice or decend unassalling what the Bible Union has not yet at cepted nor published? And what fairness is their in insuating incompetency, where Dr. Judd conferent on reviser by name in the employment of the Bible Union, that could not stand every test scholarship that he can, and he makes Dr. Macharaise him to the bigbest pinnace? It is disgraced that men can descend to such depths of wron as these. If the Bible Union? Board of Reviser are incompent it is because neither Europe no re incompent it is because neither Europe i merica can furnish competent men. The wo

are incompent in the declare neither. Europe for a merica can jurnish competent men. The world ascilles to some of the men in that tribunal the first rank lu scholarship, and no man can successfully challenge that fact. As the four clergymen endorsed Dr. Judd, they are of conresenow prepared to settle. Their bill has gone to protest and they must now settle this account, or lose credit.

The four clergymen quoted the patry remarks of the paraphlet about the sulary of Conant. We rejoice that we belong to a Society that honors scholarship with liberal remuneration, and if Dr. Conant were receiving five times the amount that he receives from the Bible Union, it would be no more than he deserves. Dr. Maclay thought thus of Dr. Conant, until Dr. Judd honnded him on after that great luminary of learning. On the 7th March, 1856, Dr. Maclay, while President of the Bible Union, wrote to Dr. Conant that his desire was "to increase his salary to \$3,000 per annum, and to pay uny assistant be might choose, provided Dr. Maclay's plan of revision could be carried out." And, reader, what do not be thing that the way. To discuss all the read which that then was." To discuss all the read was "To discuss all the read within that rian was." To discuss all the vision could be carried ont." And, reader, what you think that pian was? To dismiss all the

But the averment which the pamphlet makes for Dr. Maclay about Dr. Conant's salary is falsely stated.

Itis salary is \$1,500, and \$500 additional are allowed

Jim for an arrangangle. Dr. Conant arrulage his His salary is \$1,500, and \$500 additional are anowed bim for an amannensis. Dr. Conant employs his wife in that capacity. Shy is the author of the ricest history of early translations of the English Rible that has ever heen written. She is also the translator of several of Neander's works, and reads translator of several of Neander's works, and reads and writes eight or ten languages, including the oriental Biblical tongues. Under what other circumstances could the Bible Union enjoy the use of such learning and ability for the paltry sum of \$2,000? The cheeks of the pamphleteer and of the four clergyman should tingle whenever they think of their complicity in the wrong done to Dr. Canaut. We shall not dwell on Dr. Mackay's course in failing to exercise his influence in correcting the evils which he imagined in the Bible Union, nor upon the demonstrative proofs of Dr. Judd's anthorship of

Maciay has been made to say that whatever his name is signed to, is his own, yet, as we know that Dr. Judd bas often written articles which appeared before the public as Dr. Maclay's, and also know that the late John L. Waller wrote articles which appeared in publication with A. Maclay's name appeared to them, we understand the full merit of the claim that what he signa his name to is his own.—Among the reasons for Dr. Maclay's resignation. The pamphiet makes him give Dr. Judd's dismission from the board of revisers. The resignation was written on the 13th of May, and Dr. Judd's dismission took place on the 1st of June.

On the subject of the forty revisers, Dr. Maclay is made to say that he found there were only twenty-

and made engagements with others to work with them, so that the number of scholars actually engaged in the service of the Union, does not vary far from prin- forty." Alas for the old man's memory! And Dr. forty." Alas for the oid man's memory! And Dr. Judd, the author of this attack upon the Bibie Union, as Chairman of a Committee, in a Revision Association meeting at Nashville, April 7th, 1854, reported: "Some forty or fifty scholars, connected with several evangelical denominations, have been employed in this country and in Europe, either wholly or la part." Dr. Indd was a member of the Committee on Versions when he made this reert, and be must have then borne false testimo

port, and be must have then borne false testimony or he is doing it now, and he can take his choice of the two horns of the dilemms. Ont of his own mouth we convict him of sttempting to destroy the Bibie Union, hy the most flagitions, conduct, and four clergymen endorse the work.

The pamphlet makes Dr. Maclay monra over the change in the Committee on Versions, and yet the only monraful change was the removal of Dr. Judd from it, one of the most righteous of the acts of the Bibie Union.

Bible Union.

The general plan of the Bible Union has communded the confidence of the myriads of friends of Revision. It was projected by Dr. Cone and deserves the admiration of every honest mind. Soon after Dr. Maclay's election it was discovered that e had an intense dislike for the memory of Dr. Judd, advised that the cone, and his friend, production and should not be meutioned in his presence.—
This envious dislike of Dr. Coae is the resson for the old gentleman's desire to revolutionise the Bible Union, which he hoped to accomplish when he stepped into Dr. Cone's pilsce, and when he found that he conid not do that, he hoped to blow ht into raise.

The attacks made by the pamphlet on the Commi The attacks made by the pamping to a tree on the committee on Versions have already been accounted for. That committee has no such powers, claims no such privileges, and can exercise no such authority as the pamphlet falsely alleges it does. One answer to all his allegations about the committee is sufficient—while Dr. Judd was permitted to be on it, he never attend a command the against it—it, horyship. never uttered a complaint against it—its horrib haracter revealed itself only after Dr. Judd's r noval from it. It deserves and should command the confidence of all friends of a pure version of ne Hoiv Oracles. The one man power ascribed to U. Wyckoff is a labrication arising from D Judd's intense dislike for that konest, faithful and meritorions officer. On the financial matters of the Bible Union the following facts are a sufficient answer to the Maciay

"In respect to the financial department of the Un-on, the following facts will entirely remove the in-trious impression sought to be made by the pain-

(a.) The Corresponding Secretary has no control

over the Trensury.

(b) He seldom receives any money except what comes in letters addressed to him and all such money with the letters, he immediately passes to the Assistant Treasurer.
(c.) Money cannot be taken iron the Treasury except by the Treasurer's check, and this is never given except upon the written warrant of the As-sistant Treasurer.

(d) The warrants are made out in accordance ith the acts of the Board, which are certified to be Treasurer by the minutes of the Board. (c.) lu no instance has the Corresponding Secr ary been known to interfere with the Treasury d tary been known to interfere with the Treasury de-partment or to claim or exercise control over it."
On account of the length of this communication we are compelled to omit a notice of some matters connected with the pamphiet, especially upon the causes of Dr. Judo's dismission from the service of the Bible Union, but we shall supply the omissions in the book edition of this article. The lour cler-cymen have also endursed the attempts of the gymen have also endorsed the statements of a Maclay pamphlet, which falsely alleged that the Maclay pamphtet, which falsely alleged that the li-hle Union has squandered the funds currusted to it. In return for this courtesy we may, in the book edition, look into a little piece of machinery in which some of these elergymen officiate as heading spirits, and if they can show as satisfactory docu-ments as the Bible Union, they will deserve praise. But we return to the four clergymen for a differ-ent item now in the account between us. Yon, centilemen, have attempted to arrest an enterprise gentiemen, have attempted to arrest an cuter

gentlemen, have attempted to arrest an enterprise which enjoys the approbation of Heaven, if any thing on this earth does. You have never established one fact against the Bible Union, nor have you found it possible, as scholars, to defend Kin James's version, nor can any man do it. We have shown that it was made from an imperfect aucorrupted Latin text, that it best reany emission from it, of the things of the Holy Spirit, and man interpolations of matter that the Holy Spirit new dictated. It has numerous contradictions which ictated. It has numerous contradictions which he gennine text does not conntenance, and the gennine text does not confluence, and you gentlemen, are engaged in un effort to paim thes off npon the community as the Word of God. You lown brethren of the British and Foreign Bible Society denounce its numberless errors, and you can not in the presence of scholars, nor before un in telligent people make any defence of that version instead of such a defense as would command it. approhation of scholars, win the love of the approparion of sending, win the love of the peple and be in unison with the Spirit of Christ, y devote your time, learning and talents to the abuvillification and ulsrepresentation of all who a honestly engaged in an effort to amend the greatin, the crying evil of the times, the want of a puversion of the word of God. This may do for the most miscashe of all netter things the world most miserable of all pairry things, the partle religious presses; it is their vocation and nothing good, noble or maganairous need be looked lyr from them. And now, gentlemen of the clergy, look your language full in the face, ponder upon it in your hours of repose, think of it in your pull is meditate upon it in suditing your assounts usster-ards, for you have to undergo that auditing. Becal see

We think the same public will say, as they co o understand it all, that such a section of timp-ng with the Wend of God, and the way to ly of his people, richly entitles it to decis-and contempt. Look at your words calmiy and oberly. There the very impertinence and inschence of sections, directed against the aims, purposes, motive and acts of thousands of people at least coun and acts of thousan a of people at test educa-you in learning, in picty, in boiness, in all good deeds, in all that ennobles humanity and gives dig-nity to man, and in the estimation of the communi-ties in which they dwell. And about such people, in the presence of an intelligent, wound, inquiring public sentiment, you dared, in clerical arrogance, to atter such language.

f mismauagement-and the employ

to ntter such language.

Rut if, as yon say, mismanagement by the overseers of revision, and incompetency of some of the revisers, many "such a scheme of tampering with the Word of God, and abusing the credulity of his?" people, which richly entitles itself to derision and contempt," does not your logic show you that you and your cause are down beyond redemption? tolerate or excuse. You have repeatedly admitted the incompetency of King James's revisers, b

Bancroft, that abandoned wretch, and King James were the overseers and managers of the revisers and King James was the final revisers and King James was the final reviser of the author ized version. He is well known as one of the most profane wretches of bls age, "the most greedy blood-thirsty and contemptible of all recorded kings." He was a combination of the tiger, the leach and the monkey at once most grant manner. eech and the monkey, at once monster and monnte-bank. Bot all ideas formed of him by those who have never read Mr. Pitcalm's researches among the law records of Scotland are milk and water com-

have his tongue cut out by the root and then takes to the gailows and hanged "till he be dead," and all his goods were escheated to the Crown. all his goods were escheated to the Crown.

A constable, in distraining some poor man for debt, seized a miscrable danb of a painting, purporting to be a "portraitnre" of his gracloua majesty. On the day of sale, wishing to hang the "portraiture" where it could be seen by the bidders, he was about to drive a nail in a beam to hang the portrait on, but a friend warned him and he did not do it. But the matter came to the "reviser's" ears—the Intention was enough. He was tried and found guilty of the Intention, and the King's sentence was, that he should be hanged till he was lead, on the beam where he intended lo hang

"portraiture," and all his goods were each the Crown. A Polish gentlemen visited Scotland, and was much derlied and abused by the people. When he got back home he wrote a book, which was not very compilmentary to the Scotch. James read it, sent an ambassador to Poland, demanded the author, an ambassador to Poland, demanded the author, obtained him and hing him.

A poor half-wited elergyman from Scotland wend to Londou, affixed a "thesis" to St. Mary's door, setting forth that all Scotchmen, except his gracions insjesty and his son, should be driven from England. It was carried to James, and he citered that the writer's right hund should be stuck off, and then his head and his goods escheated to the Crown.

Such is a part of the character of the manager overseer and final revixer of that immaculate version, over which the five clergymen have wasted as much ink. That cold, narrow, ferodons, tyrannical and deprayed mind, filied to overflowing with the idea that James was King by right divine, previded over the nuthorized version from its heaction royal hands, dipping what the distribution in nocent human beings, gave the find tonches this immaculate version, as the four cergymen consider it. And now, gentlemen, take your own pilido you think that plan was? To dismiss all the scholars employed by the Blible Union, and employ br. Jadd and an assistant to revise the New Testament! When the reader comes to learn that Dr. Jadd's revision of three chapters of Matthew's Gospel has cost him nearly three years labor, and that he is the only one upon whom any one can say the money of the Bible Union has been wasted, the richness of Dr. Maclay's ideas of revision will be probable. wickedness; and, according to the locic you imper tinently framed for the work of the lible Union, th thently framed for the work of the Hole Union, the authorized version, made by such chiracters as we have drawn from the records of history, betruys the existence of "such a scheme of tampering with the Word of God, and abusing the cedulity of his people, as slichly entitles itself to design and con-

> onbile have the honor and pleasure & hearing fro on agalu-on the machinery of making versions JAMES EDMUNDS.
> T. S. BR.L.
> BIALE REVISION ROOMS, July 29, 1856.

Gentlemen of the clergy, slall a walting

Buston, JEFFERRON COUNTY, KY., } July 261, 1856 Messes. Editors: We, the undesigned, b become dissained with the same, the this hereof of demitting ourselves, and we hereof proclaim to the world and the rest of manking that we will have no further connection with thehumbug party and through this medium we bid ou old friends of

alge,
A. E. WALLACE,
G. R. CRASK,
COLUMBUS CASK,
WILLIAM CREK,
THOMAS GILILAND, Jr., H. ROOKSBURY, BRYANT DAYS, JOHN CRASK WILLIAM STUGEON.

Further California News!

ARMING AND ACTION OF THE VIOLLANCE CO. MITTEE. The news of the murderons assault was instantly carried to the Vigilance Committee rooms, where the alarm bell was sounded. The streets in a few minutes were filled with crowds, and a number of the Vigilance Committee immediately scized the the Vigilance Committee immediately seized their arms, and pressing up to the Armory on Dupout screet, surrounded it to preven Terry's escape. The cavalry also assembled immediately, and so unlversal was the response to the summons, that a number of draymen, who at the time were loading up their drays for the up-river boats, like Putnam, stopped in the midst of their labors, unbarnessed, mounted their borses and rushed to their ranks. There was their borses and rushed to their ranks. There was

their borses and rushed to their ranks. There was great excitement in every place.

The streetsin every direction were filled with glittering bayonets and drawn sabres; horsemen were hurrying to and fro, infantry cempanies were forming and marching; anxiety and agitation were depicted in every face, and everything predicted a time of terror. The people, however, were destined to obtain another signal triumph. A few "law and order" men had rushed to their different armories; but before any number of them were aware of it. but before any number of them were aware of the armory of the "Blues" was completely su orounded with large bodies of armed infanty seavairy, as were also the banking house of Pain 200k & Co., on the corner of Washington & Kearny streets, and the "law and order" armon in the old California Exchange on the corner Kearny and Clay streets, and of Calhoun Benba company near the corner of Montgomery and Pa effic streets. This well-timed and judicious move ment, ordered doubtiess by the same whose genins had been apparent in all the mil operations of the Vigilance Committee frod first org vilzation, took the opposition by sur and ensured their total overtarow and entrend SURRENDER OF TERRY AND MALONEY.

As soon as the prisoners in the armory of th Blues found that they were completely in the power of the Vigilance Committee, Dr. Ashe appeare at one of the windows in the second story, and sai that Terry was there and would not es asked that some of the Executive Conasked that some of the Executive Committee might be sent for to confer npon the terms of surrender. A message was immediately dispatched to the Vigliance rooms, and at four o'clock, the crowds having in the meantime become perfect jams throughout the whole vicinity of the armory, five members of the Vigilance Committee arrived and made a written demand for the persons of Terry and Maloney, and for all the arms and munitions of war in the brightee Searerle communications used to said building. Several communications passed to and fro, and frequent despatches were sent to and received from the Committee rooms, when the prisonlaced in a position to compel acquiescence. At he expiration of the time allowed, a demand was made for the surrender of, and entrance to the ar mory, and the doors were inimediately thrown open by those iuside, and a company of Vigilants marched in. In a few minutes about 300 muskets and other munitions of war were carried out and placed npon drays, ready for the purpose, and as soon as these dreve off on their way to the Vigilance Armory two carriages near at hand drove np, and Terry and Maloney were brought down and placed in the carriages, large bodies of infantry formed around in front of and behind them, and the cavalry disposed themselves along the sides of the streets completely surrounding the infantry; and keeping of the crowds which made the streets for square after square black. mory, and the doors were immediately thrown on THE PROCESSION AND ITS MARCH

A strong detachment having been left to gnar-ie balance of the prisoners at the Blue's armory the balance of the prisoners at the Blue's armory, (of whom there were some fifteen or twenty,) and everything being ready, the procession, having Terry and Moliony in charge, commenced moving, and passed down Dupont street to Washington, down Washington to Kearny, down Kearny to Clay, down Clay to Montgomery, down Montgomery to Sacramento and down Sacramento to the Vigilance rooms below Front. It was accompanied and followed by even greater crowds than were at Casey and Cora's execution and their memarahle procession. FURTHER LAW AND ORDER SURRENDERS.

As soon as the "Blues" Armory had surrendered and the procession had moved off, and were passing the Plaza, the forces stationed there presented arms. The procession then stopped, and large detachments withdrawn from it, and added to those surrounding the California Exchange. The procession moved on, and the forces left behind were disposed in such a way as to insure the surrender of this stronghold of "law and order," too. Several pieces of canuon were bronglit to bear upon the building, and the matches even lit, ready for an immediate attack, when a formal demand was made for its surrender. or its surreuder. After un interview and conference of sometime, in

After un interview and conference of sometime, in then being about six o'clock, Col. J. R. West, whot was in command of the Armory, surrendered, and ordered his men to march to the door and one by one to deliver up their arms to the Committee, which they immediately did. As near as we can ascertain, there were about 250 muskets and rifles in this Armory, besides other arms and manifens which were taken possession of and sent down to the Armory of the Vicilians. Committee, There were nory of the Vigilance Committee. There were than seventy-five men in the building at the time, who surrendered themselves prisoners, and were placed under a strong gnard in the building. The same comrse was "aken by other detachments of the Vigilance Committee with the Armory of Calhoun and l'acific streets, and with a "law and order" Ar mory at Madame Pique's Hall on the corner o Kearney and Sutter streets

REMOVAL OF THE PRISONERS About 10 o'clock the prisoners, most of them being har-tended, were marched in lroad of the California Evehange, and enrounded with a thousand Vigilant sodiers, fully armed. About a hundred cavalry, with drawn sabres, disposed themselves around the Infantry, and at 11 o'clock the cortege commenced their march from the Exchange to Washington street, thence to Montgomery, thence to Secramento, and thence to the Committee Rooms,

MR. HOPEINS AND HIS WOUNDS. The man stabled by Judge Terry is named S' ling A. Hopkins. He was born in Ellsworth, Me., was brought up in Boston, and is now about thirty three years of age. He came to this country in 1849, and has been doing business as an artesian well borer. He is a member of the Independent Verland Condense of the Independent National Gnards, and has been since its organization an efficient member of the Vigilance Committee of which was to arrest Gusick, near Sa

inch to the left of the cervical vertebræ. The kuife passed forwards a cepth of about five inches, ining the left carotid artery, and several of its branches disposed in the neighborhood of the windpipe. As soon as he was stabled be exclaimed, "I am stabbed! take them, Vigilants," or something of that kind, as before said, an "staggered back. He was immediately taken to the Pennsyivania Engine House. Itis mother, wife, elder brother and sister, Drs. R. B. Cole, B. A. Sheldon, D. L. D. Sheidon, J. Rowell, and other physicians, were soon in attend lowell, and other physicians, were soon in atter ance, and immediate measures were taken to make the wounded man as comfortable as possible. During the uight the carotid artery was taken up by Dr. Cole, and the sufferer rested as well as could be expected. He was, however, in a very critical

CAPTURE OF ARMS ON THE SCHOONER MARIPOSA A party of twenty-two of the Vigilance Commit-tee received orders on Saturday at 10 o'clock to in-tercept some arms and munitions of war, which were said to be coming down to the city from Curte Madera. They were said to have been sent from Sacramento to the State Prison at Point Sun Quentin, there to be repaired and then forwarded to the "law and order" army of San Francisco. The party imnd order attip, or saak ransses. Dee party macdiately embarked on the sloop Malvina sud proceeds dup to Corte Madera, near which point they net the three-masted schooner Mariposa. In addition to the regular crew, Sam Bantam and "the Senician Boy, two notorious scoundrels, were on loard. The Malvina ran np to the side of the Mari-loss, and the Vigilants jumped from the former to the deck of the latter. They took off the hateles, and found in the hold eleven cases of musicets and three boxes of either pistols or ammunition, which were covered over and conceated with a double layer of brick. The arms were taken on deck, and immediately passed over to the other vessel and secured. It was all done in from six to ten miuntes. The blaiving the cast loose from the Mariposa, and returned to San Francisco, where she arrived at about five o'clock at Clay street wharf. The arms were taken and a large company of the Vicin

returned to San Francisco, where she arrived at about five o'clock at Clay street wharf. The arms were taken ont, and a large company of the Vigilant infantry having been specially sent down for the purpose, were carried up to the Vigilance Rooms in trimmph.

The San Francisco San, which is opposed to the movements of the Vigilance Committee, publishes a letter from the wife of Judge Terry, complaining that she had been denied the privilege of personal communication with her husband. Annexed to her communication is the following letter from him, which she had received through the committee:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1856. DEAREST NEAL—I received yours just now, and next to seeing you, it is my greatest comfort to know that you are well, and still keep up your spir-ts in the distressing circumstances in which we are I bave to-day been engaged in taking down testhmony of the witnesses against me; it is very con-dicting, as must always be the case where a num-heer of persons, differing lu temperament and ex-citability detail occurrences which they all wit-

essed. Before any Impartial tribunal, even upon the evi-

ess; but it is not in human nature to judge an ere-ny fairly and impartially, and t he resultmust be s In a wills.

I have tried with a great deal of anxlety, to read he characters of those who are at once my judges and accusers. I am inclined to think that a majority of them are men who desire to do right, but onsidering the infarmity of human nature, they

sary, to die in its defense. The meanest criminal is, noder that instrument, guaranted the same rights as the nobleat cliken, and cannot without a violation of its provisions be deprived of bia liberty, except

on those where my self-constituted judges will be me the justice to think I would not defend him or bis own sake.

or bis own sake.

The matter stands thus with me, actuated by the principles taught me in my childhood, I have done certain nots about the merits of which men who are perhaps equally honest and patriotic differ.—
This most always be the case, as long as men's minds ere differently constituted.

I feel that I am right, and so feeling, would lay down my life rather than deny those principles.

The same conscionances of the justice of my cause, which sustained old Nat. Terry, while wounded and a prisoner in Charleston, and which

rounded and a prisoner in Charleston, and which erved the 'leart' of David Smith.* to refuse to renerved the 'eart of David Smith,' to refuse to release his father's bort er, who had supported his
tottering steps in infancy, and whom he had made
prisoner at King's Mountain, must support me in
this trial.

If need be, I can go out of the worl! feeling that
I have done nothing in this life which would
canse the spirifs of those patriots and heroes to
hish for their descendant. So, my darling, don't
foar that I will felter.

hinsh for their descendant. So, my darling, don't fear that I will falter.

I believe if I am permitted to live out my three score years and ten, I have those elements in me which would enable me to be of service to my country, and to leave a name of which my children would be proud. I cannot doubt this when I look back into the past and see what I have already accomplished with so little effort.

By the death of my mother, I was left at the age of thirteen years to my own guardianship, my only connaellor, who had influence with me, was a brother, hut two years older than myself. From that age I counted myself a man, and a sesociated with men, aye, and played a man's part in the struggle which seenred the independence of Texas, and gave to the United States one of the brightest stars in the constellation.

to the United States one of the brightest stars in the constellation.

Acknowledging no control upon my actions. I could not sink from the soldier into the scool boy, so what education I bave acquired, above what a boy of twelve years gathers at common schools, I acquired by reading at home all the books I owned or could borrow during the time I was not engaged on the frontir. With these disadvantages, and without a very extraordinary amonnt of application, I have maintained a respectable standing at the bar, enjoy an unblemished reputation for honor

he bar, enjoy an unbiemished reputation for hono nd integrity, and at the age of thirty-three hav cen placed, by the voice of the people of this Stat ocen piaced, by the voice of the people of this State apon the Supreme Bench.

With groper industry, what may not be accomplished in thirty years more? Remember and say to my friends, that the request I made of yon, and of Captain Lubback, remains still my wish. I know that sooner or later justice will be done to my memory, and that all good men who know my motives will respect them and me

will respect them and me.

Keep up your spirits. Be hopeful for the future Keep up your spirits. Be hopeful for the future and rely upon the assurance that I will give our so no reason to blush for the memory of his father. Remember me to all my friends; say to them the their devotion is the best endorsement of my me tives, as it is not possible that a bad man shori have such friends. Good hye, my only love, ma God hiese you sud my dear son.

Your own forever,

D. S. TERRY.

Judge Terry's maternal grandfather.

The Old World and the New. minigratin to the United States - Important G

Immigratin to the United States—Important Officeal Statistics.

The "History of Immigration to the United States," by William J. Bromwell, is, perhaps, the most valuable work upon the subject that has ever appeared. The statements have all been compiled from official documents, and many of them possess extraordinary interest. In his introductory remarks, the writer considers the progress and extent of immigration prior to 1819. A careful statistician states that the immigrants arriving in tois conutry could not average, for the ten years from 1794 to 1794, more than 4,000 per annum. Intiduring 1794 about 10,000 arrived in the United States from foreign countries. During the ten years from 1806 to 1816, extensive immigration was precluded by the unfriendly relations which at that time existed between Great Britain, France and the United States in February, 1815, peace was concluded, and in 1817 upwards of 22,000 persons arrived at the varions ports of the United States from foreign countries. The following statement exhibits the progress and extent of immigration to the United States from September 30th, 1819, to December 31st, 1855

Perod of years. of passengers are the passengers of passengers are the passengers are the passengers of passengers are the pass 128.502 5,8,387 During the 36% years Of the total number of 4,212,624 passeng oreign hirth, who urrived in the United luring the above mentioned period, 36‡ year

207.192 were born in England,
747.930 " " treland,
34.559 " Scottand,
4.732 " Wales, and Great Britten and trelan nthe United Kingdom

signated states were born in Lucipe (
signated South America (
546) were born in British America (
546) Coutra America (
546) Melico (
547) Me China, the East Indies;

Ireland contributed the largest portion; for stimated that, in addition to the number ab tated, 747,930 who arrived in the United Sta

lon 1,747,930.

Next in numerical order, comes Germsuy, the England, then France. It is estimated, moreove that in addition to the total number 4,212,624 pseugess of foreign bitth who arrived in the Unite States since September, 1819, 220,000 should be a led, as having arrived prior to that date. The would make the total number of immigrants fro he close of the revolutionary wur, to Dec

The ages were as follow Ages.
ider 5 years of age.

The occupations of the males wer 14,759 Clerks. 34,693 Masons rers and Spin-

Another leading Whig on the Stump for "Buck and Breck!" Coi. W. W. Alexander, of this place, spoke a lead-quarters, Nicholas co., on Saturday last i lawor of the Democratic ticket. We welcome him with pride and pleasure to the ranks of the National party. He is one of the best lawyers in Kennicky, and but few have cupoved so extensive a practice as that which has engrossed his time and is lents for the last ten years. In politics, he has tiways been a consistent Whig until the advent of 'Sam,' and represented this county in the Legislature in such a manner that his constituents called him 'The Pride of Bourbon.' All who know him ward him as the possessor of the most brilliant alletts as a lawyer, a writer and an orator. Our Henis as hawyer, a writer and an orator. Si of Bourbon Whigs who have declared to Buck and Breck" is a proud one. Here it is Thes. S. Marrin.

WM E SIMMS.

FRANK TROUTMAN.

W. W. ALEXANDER.

The first was formerly the law partner of Hon

W. W. ALEXANDER.

The first was formerly the law-partner of Hon.

Garrett Davis. The three latter haveall represented Bourbon as Whigs in the State Legislature. Be sides these, we could mention many other Whigs of bigh standing and influence who will support our ticket; but they are not public men, and perhaps would not like to see their names in the papers.

Parts (Ku) Flag.

dvertisement is clipped from a Black Republicas rgan, the New York Herald, of July 23d Only 200 for a white boy, se cu vens o'd' blow many

A DOPTION —An English woman, of good duced circumstances, wou'd give her elde years old, healthy and well formed, to a well family. Northern or Southern, who would lend Addless English Mother, Herald office, one w ORGANS OF COMBATIVENESS.—During war in Rhode Island a bill was brought ganize the army." This aroused from si

is, noder that instrument, guaranted the same rights as the noblest clinen, and cannot without a violation of its provisions be deprived of bis liberty, except by legal process

It was at this holy principle, and the obligation of my oath I looked, and not at the demerits of the man, whom I knew to be a bad man, and I believe

"Mr. Whitfield, the sitting delagate from Lanas, and that his election should not be reversed without a violation to thing but a dram and file, and come off first best, too! I go agin organs. They'll be dreadful onhandy things in battle, now I tell you!"

This is the best sale of smales, the name of Mr. Whitfield, the sitting delagate from Lanas, and that his election should not be reversed without a full and impartial hearing. He maintained that to lead in pursuance of the organic law, and therefore was entitled to remain whom I knew to be a bad man, and I believe army" remains unorganized to this day.

"Mr. Whitfield, the sitting delagate from Lanas, and that his election should not be reversed without a full and impartial hearing. He maintained that too lead that his election should not be reversed without a full and impartial hearing. He maintained that the was elected under a statute passed in pursuance of the organic law, and therefore was entitled to remain where he was. There was no proper legal challenger of his rights from the fact that he had been a believe and the best sale of smales, the name delay opposed to organize and the best sale of smales, the name and file. Our forefairers fit through the revolution with nothing but a dram and life, and come off first best, too! I go agin organs. They'll be dreadful on handy things in battle, now I tell you?"

This is the best sale of smales, the onal decition should not be reversed without a full and impartial hearing. He maintained that the leading and the best sale of smales, the onal decition should not be reversed without a full and impartial hearing. The small smale and the sale of smales, the onal decition should not be reverse

BY TELEGRAPH.

ORTED FOR THE LOUISVILL XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Tuesday's Proceedings. WASHINGTON, July 29 .- House .- Colfax in the

hair.—Kelsey opposed slavery and its extension, nd favored the admission of Kansas with the opeka Constitution. Topeka Constitution.

Hoffland insisted upon the importance of extending the time of probation for foreigners applying for naturalization, to prevent political buckstering or foreign capital from endangering the Republic.

Caruthers justified the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The only political act of his life of which he was advanced was bring origing the

Compromise. The only political act of his life at which he was ashamed, was having joined the Know-Nothings, which he now repudiated. He was an Old-line Whig. He gave as a reason why he preferred Buchanan to Fillmore, that the latter had no chance of an election.

Tappan, in exposing slavery extension, said that the Fremont party are only contending for the application of that principle to Kansas which Jefferson proposed for all the Territories of the United States in 1784. The Democracy is now leagued with the slave power against freedom. There were about a dozen members present throughout the evening, and fewer persons in the galleries.

bont a dozen members present throughout the vening, and fewer persons in the galleries.

Adjourned.

Thursday's Proceedings.

Washington, July 31.—Senate.—The Senate ook up the bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress.

Mr. Collamer proposed as a substitute, that the members shall, for their attendance at the sessions—200 sessions—receive 25 per cent. additional to what they now are entitled to by law.

The hill was then referred to the Committee of Einance.

Finance
The House bill, providing for the aettlement of claims of the officers of the revolution, and widows and orphans of those who died in service, was taken up and debated at length.

np and debated at length.

The bill directing the manner of payment of California war bonds was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. Seward a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to report whether
public interest require the improvement of the
roads connecting West Point, N. Y., with the inserior of the country lying westward thereof, and it
so, what is the most practicable and expedient mode
of making such communication and the expense
thereof. hereof.

The Senate passed the House hill to continue the manual provenant of the Des Moines rapids of the

improvement of the Des Moines rapids of the Massisppi, those for the improvement of the harbers of Newark, N. J., Conneaut, Harlon Fair, Port of Ashtabula, Sandusky, Cieveland, Biack River, Ohio, Buffalo, Dankirk, Oswego, Oak Orchard Urcek, Big Sodus, Little Sodus, New York, making appropriations for steam dredge on Lake Ontario; for the completion of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt., and the bills for the continuation of the improvement of the Missouri and Arkansas rivers, and to continue the construction of the breakwater on the east side of Ready Island. Adjourned.

The Senate confirmed without opposition the appointment of Col. Geary Governor of Kansas.

House.—The Kansas contested election case was taken up.

house.—The almost contested election case was taken np.

Mr. Washburne, of Me., maintained that the election of Whitfield was without the authority of law, and that he comes here only as the choice of a minority of the resident clitzens of Kansas, therefore he is not entitled to a seat as a delegate. The election under waich Mr. Reeder claimed a seat was equally without the authority of law, but immended he is the choice of a larger number of residents than those who voted for Mr. Whitfield, he Committee recommend that he be admitted to a seat. He claims that to deny Kansas the right to be heard through the choice of its resident citizens. seat. He claims that to deny Kansas the right to be heard through the choice of its resident citizens, merely because that choice was manifested outside of the legal forms and necessarily so because the law-making power was destroyed in foreign violence, is to deny Kansas the right to be heard a sil on the floor of the House.

Mr. Smith, of Tenn.. called attention to the fact that the Committee on Elections in other contested cases had reported as being a regarded no lawage.

cases had reported as being as regarded no longer Mr. Sherman replied to Mr. Oliver, of Mo., ml-Mir. Sherman replied to Mr. Oliver, of Mo., mi-nority report of the Kanasa Iuvestigating Commit-tee, and maintained the truth of the statements set forth by the majority concerning the invasion by Missourians, and their violent control of the elec-tions, trampling on the rights of resident voters. He argued that remedy for the free State men of the Territory by indicial process is naterly futile. He would vote for unsenting Mr. Whitfield, because the latter represents the fotces who iavaded Kon-ass. The laws of the territory illegally passed ought to be repealed, the militia disarmed, and the whole federal treasury, if necessary, expended to keen

federal treasury, if necessary, expended to keep Mr. Savage insisted that the whole transaction Mr. Savage insisted that the whole transaction in its origin was an assanit on the Constitution and laws of the United States, and on its progress was an assanit on justice and truth. Instead of facts the report of the majority of the Kansas Investi atting Committee was a compound of the grossest impartiality, misrepresentations and falsehood, not to say perjury—a resolution that the contestant was entitled to his seat, but in this they recommend that Mr. Reeder be admitted. Was right or might here to prevail.

Mr. Washing repeated that neither Mr. Whit-field nor Mr. Reeder was chosen by the existing law. In the present case, the committee had fol-lowed the precedent set concerning Wisconsin and Minnesota territories. It was competent for the Ten Lives Lost.

Minnesota territories. It was competent for the flouse to admit Mr. Reeder rs a delegate.

Mr. Smitn said Mr. Reeder had no legal right, yet as would admit him.

Mr. Stephens, taking imme with Washburn, remarked, where there is a locally appearance. above Cardiff, which has pr

rom Malne, there was no organized government in Kansas, provision is made by law, for election of a delegate, therefore the precedent In the course of his remarks, he alludge to the In the course of his remarks, he alludad to the adoption of Mr. Sherman's amendment to the Army bill, saying that a majority of the House thes winced their desire to strike down the main p "ar of liberty, namely, the right of the people to bear arms as secured by the constitution. When he saw such things, he aimost despaired of anything being done in behalf of law and order or the Constitution. He proceeded to show that the report was distinct the cord, in case the statements were base, and surpassed the fictious stories of Munchanson, Guilve and the Arabian Nights. To the traitorous and bloody movements of Congressional Aid Societies and others who supported them, must be attributed aid the horrishe events in Kansas; like gamblers, they resort to the bowie-knife, and grab game, four handred millions of Federal treasure being the stake for which they are now conducting their the Sonth, he was ready to tell them that they lie from the bottom of their shoes.

Mr. Oliver, of Mo., contended that under the resolution providing for the Kansas Investigating Committee, they had no anthority to inquire into the validity of the Legislative Assembly. It was a volation of every principle of law. It was degra-

violation of every principle of law. It was degrading in his colleagues on the committee thus to translated their powers, and ask whether the House is willing to trample on law by admitting Mr. Reeder. There were men so far lost to justice and decency as to be guilty of such a monstraday. He could not believe it till it be so recorded, and then he should see it with shame and mortification.

Mr. Washborne, of Maine, asked that the statement of Mr. Reeder be read.

Several objections were interposed, but afterwards withdrawn.

A letter from H. Green, Esq., dated Merchants' Hotel, Priladelphia 1st, was read, stating that Mr. Reeder was confined there by sickness, and wishing some gentlemen to write to Mr. Reeder, informing him what day the debate on the contested election case will be closed. The Speaker remarked that Mr. Reeder's state-ment was without date. The Clerk commenced reading to the effect that the great mass of evi-dence renders it indisputable that the Legislative Assembly of Kansus was a fraudulent assepating body, elected in a manner diagraceful to the age. He assumes that the law under which Mr. Whis-field was elected was absolutely void, and calls for stern condemnation of it as a stupendous frand. His own election, so far as time and place were con-cerned, was not in accordance with the previous

ill, saying that the public business demanded that hey should work till after 4 o'clock.

The Clerk then resumed the reading, but, before

ath to support the Constitution of the

ase will be closed.

The Speaker remarked that Mr. Reeder's state

nd Humphrey Marshall to dispense with the furthe ending. It could be printed and laid on the table

was finished, a motion was made to adjourn

Friday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Ang. 1 .- SANATE -Mr. Critte

lered to be printed, with a view to do justice to Mi

The Senate considered the report of the Commi

The Senate considered the report of the Commit-tee on Indian Affairs. That no further legislation is necessary in the case of Richard W. Thompson, who made an agreement with the Memomence In-dians for one-third of the money he should procure them, in addition to the amount allowed for their lands and their removal across the Mississippi. He obtained from the Government 2240,000, and modifying the original agreement consented to sake

orizing this to be paid him, with the p (Thempson) should previously get t the Indians, which he did, but com

ich prevailed.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, rould to Mr. Stephens, contending from uniform principle and precedent, that the House has a right to inquire, as it has laquired in she present case, into the question of fact, whet exther we want a gidature which could pass laws of binding force, as it has been proved incontestably that the Kanssa legislature was elected by the ut of citizens of M soouri. He insisted tha Mr. Reeder be admit as the proper representative of a majority of the legal voters of K sansa.

The resolution report d by the Committee on elections that Mr. Wnitfield is not entitled to a seat as a delegate, was adopted. Yeas, 110; nays, 92. The second resolution that Mr. Reeder be admitted to a seat, was rejected. Yeas, 98; nays, 113. Mr. Washburn, of Me., ssked, but was dealed, unanimous consent to other a recognition. canimous consent to offer a resolution to pay Mr. teder mileage and per diem, to date. The House considered, but passed so private bills

an compet or in the as Hence Mr Receier be g a volunteer had no right to e in seat.

be g a volunteer had no right to c in seat.
But, apart from this, Mr. B ever insto ped, he have ing certified the Legislative Amenable no egal, and had the power to right one wrongs as were represented to exist. He moisted that every rule of teatmony in this case was violated by the Kansaa in vestigating committee.
Mr. Washburn, of Maine, replie to Mr. Stephens, contending from madeirs.

The United States Treasury. The United States Treasury.

WASHINGTON, August 1—The next amount in the United States Treasury, subj. t to draft is nearly \$23 000,000, notwith stan githat \$7,127,300 have been paid out on account of to Tasa debt. There is with the assistant trasurer of New York more than \$12,000,000, and in the 2s ay office \$7,244,000; at Boston over \$3,000,000; and about the same amount in the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

The officers and employees of the legistive and executive branches of the Government have not been paid for their hast mouth's services, ewing to the delay in the passage of the services, who heretofore have been accumedated with ad ances ander similar circumstances, are now refused by the bankers, for fear of the possible defeat—the appropriation bill.

Mr. Fillmore Letter of Accessance, New York, Angust 1.—Mr. Fillmore's letter, ac-pring the cadorsement of the United Americans, as been published. He says. My position before the country is well known, ad-

Evidence in the Explosion Case.

Fall. River, Angust 1, P. M.—Thos. J. Bordeson of the principal owner of Fall River boats, to tilled to the care and kind disposal of t. evicits by the explosion. Riber M Borden, C tief Engagemental management. He mit the owners had exceeded the requirements of the law in extra hor pumps, and other means of safety. We understand the first March 1981 to the tream Mr. Ketchum, tat the steam of the contract of th Empire State needed repairs, and that he had vised additional braces, with socket balls, when did not consider them sangerous Col. Richard I dan, President of the line, was next called.

ELMIRA, Ang 1—Henry Loof, one of the bon thief and counterfeit gang, who was consided in juil at this place awaiting bis trial, made his escal hat night by knocking the turnkey down with a bi had ing it by knocking the turnicy down what is of iron as he was entering the cell in which to prisoner was confined. L. D. Chesworth, awaiting his trial for the same offense, also made his erea at the same time. No eline has as yet been obtain as to the whereabouts of the escaled prisoners. The turnicy is very badly hart

Democratic Meeting.

West Cheater, Angust 1.—The Democrate of Delaware county met at Rose Tree yesterday, an nominated the li n. John Hickman, of Chester, for e-election as Representative of the Sixth Consional District composed of the counties of Delaware and Chester. He received the votes of 35 onto 35 delegates. He ry Edwards was also accumate for the Assembly, and A'x. Brooks for Count Death of a Distingulahed Lawyer.

PITTSBURGH, Aug 1 - T. J. Fox Allen, an old eminent lawyer of this city, and the author overal legal works, died the morming. NEW YORK, August 1 - 1 has been recertaine but fifteen persons are dead and missing by the arning of the steamer John Jay. No hing further

Terrible Colliery Explosion in England---One Hundred and Au explosion occurred on Tuesday, the 15th in in the colleries of Mes rs Inso w & Co., at Cymne situated in the Rhoudda Valley, about four teen mil